IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed..

No. 55,947—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
4th May	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
8th "	PERSIA	8002		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st "	MANORA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
4th "	ARABIA	8000		
5th "	DELTA	9000	MOREA	11000
9th "	INDIA	8370		
9th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2th "	HIMALAYA	7097		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
6th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	13000
6th "	PERSIA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
3rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
7th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	13000

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the pier at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged for HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Assyria	6368	J.A. Coverley	18th May
Cassila	5091	J. Thomson	9th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th June.
Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Lindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Cassilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Lindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Cassilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Lindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umona.. 5500 13th June, 1913

Fare Rs. 350 to Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

CLARKES PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka ...1495 Thurs. 8th May. 9 a.m. †C. M.
Lhasa ...2181 Friday 9th May 6 a.m. direct.
Linga ...2183 Mon. 12th May 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Wednesday the 7th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
7th May, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913.
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

OR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Magaazini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 155
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 217

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

BANKS

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	"	" 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	"	" 627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	....Rs.	24,09,000
31st July "	.....Rs.	52,00,3000
30th December "	....Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London. Manager

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yiotio
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay

GROTRIAN-STEINWEG NACHF PIANOFORTES.

When we first introduced these instruments into India about 15 years ago a local professor of the pianoforte who was much impressed with their great musical qualities remarked that it was unfortunate that the name of the manufacturers was not less difficult to remember, as "Grotrian Steinweg Nachf" would tax even a retentive memory. This may be true to an extent, but from the manufacturers' point of view the name GROTRIAN STEINWEG discloses a history of 77 years of the most successful pianoforte building.

INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION has given to these pianos a marked individual character. INDEPENDENT CONSTRUCTION by which not only has greater volume and richness of tone been obtained, but considerable economy in dimensions also. Size for size, the Grotrian Steinweg pianos have greater penetrating power than any piano extant and they possess qualities which have secured for them the most Honourable Distinction from the WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS past and present and their rich musical qualities have also secured for them further Honourable Distinction, in, that they are used in the most celebrated musical institutions such as:—

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BERLIN.
THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MUNICH.
THE GRAND DUCAL CONSERVATORY, KARLSRUHE,
DR. HOCH'S CONSERVATORY, FRANKFURT.
THE CONSERVATORIES AT STUTTGART, COLOGNE, STRASSBURG, BASLE, UTRECHT, Etc.
THE INSTITUTE MARIA ADELAIDE, PALERMO Etc., Etc., Etc.

At all the musical institutions mentioned above the GROTRIAN STEINWEG PIANOS are considered especially suitable for ARTISTIC PLAYING.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERV FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£8,000,000
SURPLUS	£1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kolantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,

Standard Oil Compa of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. Sanders Slater, Esq., official Trustee and Trustee of the Trust of Aspandiar Kaikhushru Irani and Soonabai, has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Medow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly held on Fazendari tenure from Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, the Fazendar, and partly held on Pension and Tax Tenure) together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Churney Road otherwise known as Karelwady without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, which said premises (other than the Fazendari land), are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New Nos. 283, 294, 295, Old Survey No. 111, New Survey Nos. 8094, 11-8090, 2-8095 and 8102, and all which said premises are assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal rate and taxes under Ward No. 4117, and Street Nos. 23-25, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of the said Kaikhushru Meherban Irani, on or towards the West by the property of Dossabhoy Cowasji Mistry, on or towards the North by the Churney Road aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.—Dated this 6th day of May, 1913.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament and one codicil of MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, late of Bombay Kayastha, Hindu Inhabitant, Solicitor, widower, deceased.

HIRALAL MANSUKHLAL MUNSHI of Bombay, Kayastha, Hindu Inhabitant, Solicitor, residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, and Beharilal Mansukhlal Munshi, also of Bombay, Kayastha, Hindu inhabitant, having no occupation, residing at Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, two of the Executors named in the said will and codicil of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of April 1913.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ON and after MONDAY, May 5th, the business of the above Corporation will be conducted at No. 40, CHURCHGATE STREET, as formerly.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

.6-30, 8-30 and 10.

Dumas's Great Novel
MONTE CRISTO.
Acted Before your Eyes.
For power and beauty this film is unsurpassed.

OUR SCIENTIFIC FILM,
CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.
The Secrets of Life Revealed.

I ASK YOUR DAUGHTER IN MARRIAGE.
The story of a resoureeful lover.

RIEDL BROTHERS
In a new and improved programme.

BY GENERAL REQUEST
THE GRAND NATIONAL
Every night at 10 o'clock show.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.
COOPERAGE, 10TH MAY, 1913.
At 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)
In aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association.
BUILDING FUND.

PROGRAMME.
Special engagement of the Society Entertainer.
THE FUNNIMANN'S FUNNIOSITIES
THIRTY-ONE LAUGHS IN THIRTY MINUTES.
FIREWORKS DISPLAY.
THE DRUMS and FIFES.
SHERWOOD FORESTERS.
MILITARY BAND.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Admission Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Tickets can be had from the Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, Bombay, and, Mr. L. W. MICHAEL, Superintendent of Markets, Crawford Market.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.
TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW ONLY
6-30 to 8-30.

** MISS MARIE GODWIN **
The Charming Soubrette in Songs and Dances.

** THE MELBOURNES **
In a New Musical Sketch
"GOODBYE FOR EVER."

** EILEEN MELBOURNE **
A DAINTY SINGER OF DAINTY SONGS.

Our "Exclusive" Pictures include
"ZAZA,"
A Celebrated Play by Celebrated Actors.
Beautifully Coloured by Pathe's Process.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR 10 o'clock SHOW will be at THE "ALCAZAR."
Our programme will be given in conjunction with the "Alcazar's."
And every Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Monday.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

INEMA DE LUXE

SATURDAY, MAY 10TH
"THE RICARDS"
AND
MISS OLIVE BEST.
Look out for further particulars.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
100's Turned away again last night.
BOOK YOUR SEATS "NOW."

** MDLLE. LYGIE **
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION
"THE BUTTERFLY'S"
A KALEIDOSCOPE OF COLOURS.
** LEO GEORGE, **
CHARACTER IMPERSONATOR.
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.

ntirely New Series to-night.
"DAUGHTER OF EVE"
OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PHOTO-PLAY.

TO-NIGHT at 10 p.m. and
EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY.
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme including
* THE MELBOURNES *
* MISS MARIE GODWIN. *
* EILEEN MELBOURNE. *
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds. Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 3rd May 1913.
SEE OUR 2
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—MONTE CRISTO
3 PARTS 3,500 feet 3 PARTS
2.—BLOTED BRAND. WESTERN DRAMA.
PRICES Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK,

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE

FOR THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to

ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All matearils stocked.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. th GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET "HARROW" on the Hill at Ooty, for the hot weather, fully furnished. For rent and particulars apply to LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette

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THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
NEW VARIETY PROGRAMME. A PICK OF THE WORLD'S PICTURES.
SEE THE NEW POWERFUL DRAMA
A FLASH OF LIGHT.
A PICTURE WHICH WILL GO STRAIGHT TO THE HEART.

The other Items are:—
1. GUARD'S MAN'S BRIDE.....(Pathetic Drama).
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4. HIGHFLYER'S AEROPLANE.....(Comic).
5. FOOLSHEAD ON FURLOUGH.

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30. P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.

1913.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) From Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—The following men (Mahomedans only), are REQUIRED, for out-station.

	Pay per measem.	With
1 Lighthouse keeper	Rs. 70-5-100	ration
3 Assistant Lighthouse keepers	Rs. 50-5-70 each	do.
4 Lascars, 2nd class	Rs. 16 each	do.
2 Bhandaries, 1st class	Rs. 15 each	do.
2 Tupasses	Rs. 14 each	do.

The applicants must apply in person to the Staff Officer, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, with their Service Certificates.

Lighthouse keepers must be able to READ AND WRITE ENGLISH.

WANTED.
BUNGALOWS AT DEOLALI OR NASIK.

THREE or FOUR BUNGALOWS are REQUIRED, to be taken on lease for residential and office purposes. Apply giving full particulars to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway,
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

REQUIRED AT ONCE, TWO OVERSEERS, on a salary of Rs. 150, each Rs. 15 Travelling Allowance per month.

Only men who have had considerable experience on works and buildings need apply, with copies of testimonials.

Preference will be given to L. C. E.'s.

The selected candidates, if found satisfactory, will be eligible for a post on the Permanent Establishment hereafter.

J. F. WATSON, A. M. I. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.
Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 2nd May, 1913.

WANTED SUFFERERS to use our harmless SANYASI'S OIL, externally, for nervous debility (unitching). A Phial Re. 2 only. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
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SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ..	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A. & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1097 of 1912.

The Advocate-General of Bombay .....Plaintiff
vs.
Nagindas Motilal and others Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Dwarkadas Gungadas, the Receiver, appointed in the above suit by the order of the Court, dated the 14th day of October, 1912, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Judge's order, dated 5th April, 1913. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 173 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2211, 2207, and New Nos. 9294, 9289, Old Survey Nos. 2211, 2207, and New Survey Nos. 5180, 2-5181, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6496, and Street No. 88-90, and bounded as follows, i.e.—On or towards the East by the property of Nanabhoy Vasudeo Sadashiv, on or towards the West by the property of Purshotam Banduji, on or towards the South of the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulji Khumbatta and Thakurdas, Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office, No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta 2,207 tons, Captain H. Stockwell, R. N. R arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and coal, 7 cabin and 257 deck passengers.

The steamer Avristan, 2,448 tons, Captain W. E. Codd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basrah, 29th April, with ballast.

The steamer Huntsman, 4 877 tons, Captain G. Goldman will sail to-day for Hull and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The Arab Co.'s steamers Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure ...Capt Nugent...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward .....R I M
R I M S Minto...Lieut G H Finnis...R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Townsend.....I G T S
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr La Touche ...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 6.

Avristan.....2448 Codd.....M M and Co
Bahrein...1402 Grant...P. Gulf...Arab Stm Co
Barala...1899 Milne.....M & Co
Begum.....2942 Dooley.....T M and Co
Basano.....2762 Bothall .....J F and Co
Caithness...2124 Bidland.....T M and Co
Cheltonian.....2761 Jones.....K N & Co
Cunara.....3839 Phillips .....M M & Co
Crossby.....2530 Williamson .....T M and Co
Dan .....2759 Cuchiel ...W and A G and Co
Faris.....737 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Glavale .....2441 Scears.....A Yule
Istar.....2979 Jacob.....K N & Co
Ikola.....3401 Tucker.....M M & Co
Kasara .....504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Konig.....3176 Caltzen .....A S & Co
Kalona.....3209 Keasley...W & A G & Co
Kish .....3148 Robertson...W and A G and Co
Lightening...2121 Croaston.....M M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Palmcotta.....2207 Stockwell...M M and Co
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gun boat
Rangoon Maru....3815 Kamoshita...N Y Kaisha
Sigram...1384 Cuarheim...W and A G and Co
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda.....Nacoda
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Stolzenfels ...3554 Alterneyan ...W & A G & Co
Vallore .....3168 Kiddl-ton..... T M & Co
Yola .....2246 Williams ...L Dreyfus & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye...	4359	Cookman ...	Shanghai ..	7-5 ..	P and O S N Co
B Ormiston	3147	Hamilton ...	J F & Co		
D & E Iran.....	4066	Peabody	K N & Co		
F City of Manchester.....	3563	.....	Martin..... Karachi...	8-5 ...	K N & Co
K Banca	3794	Potter	Kobe		P & O Co
M Magdala	3134	Galloway	15-5... ..		W & A G & Co
N Clintonia...	2449	Mathews .	Genoa	8-5	R E Collins & Co
O Hatumet... ..	2584	Peters...	Naples.....	7-5...	T M and Co
P Falls of Nith...	3021	Mackenzie...	Antwerp ..	9-5...	W and A G & Co
Q Khosrou ...	2410	Hannah...	Jeddah...	10-5 ..	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Habsburg...2365 Selerich... . A L S N Co
2 Elysia ...3999 Coverley ..Liverpool...18-5 W & A G & Co
3 Austria..... 4830 Casulich.....A L S N Co
4 Brooksome Hall ...2727 Field ...K N & Co
5 Fultalla.....2702 Tallent.....M M and Co
6 Chanda...3951 Cunningham. 10-5...M M & Co
7 Den of Airlie.....3735 Thomson..... M'cailles...10-5 ..K N & Co
8 Wartenfels...2834 Reimer...W & A G & Co
9 Tannenfels...3411 Gordes ...Karach ...8-5 W & A G & Co
10&11 Huntsman ...4227 Goldman...Dunkirk 9-5...T M & Co
12&13 Persia...4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
14 Dwarka ...789 Moxon ...Repairing.....24-4 M M & Co
15 African Monarch...2593 Dakers....Kobe... 10-5...T M & Co
16 Bandkurs...1905 Whitehead...Busreh ... .. 15-5...M M and Co

H W P D

Sabarmati .....524 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Ponani .....552 Valliji .....Bo S N Co
Sicilia .....3186 Maganzimi.....R. Line

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commander.	From
6	Palamcotta...	Stockwell...	Durban, Apl 18
	Avristan	Codd	Busreh, Apl 29

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Barala, Milne, for Busreh, etc.
" Bahrein, Grant, for Busreh etc.
" Huntsman, Goldman, for Dunkirk, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bangoon, Maru, for Kobe, etc.
" Kalomo, for Antwerp, etc.
" Bema, for Bangoon, etc.
" Dan, for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. "Mongolia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 4th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Mombassa," left Suez on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer "Clan Sinclair" arrived in London on the morning of the 4th, instant.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City of Benares", homeward bound left Port Said in the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd Co's steamer "Gablonz" from Bombay, passed Aden to-day at 10 a.m.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Scindia", Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 4th instant.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" MAY 7.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Birmingham" Commander W. J. Haughton will sail on Wednesday the 7th instant about noon with the following passengers:—The medical inspection of passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier at 11 a. m. sharp on the 7th instant and disinfection of Ayahs at 7-30 on the same day:—

PER S S "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" MAY 7.

KARACHI TO PORT SAID.

Martin, Miss F C — Miliadis, Mr

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Khsras Mr A J — Umrigar, Mrs
Kharas, Mrs — Volkers, Mr G L C
Muggeridge, Mr H C — Volkers Mrs and Child
Muggeridge, Mrs — Wilkinson, Mr
Reid, Col S H — Wilkinson, Mrs and Child
Reid, Mrs — Woodcock, Mrs E
Reid, Miss
Umrigar, Mr J H

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Barton, Mrs M A — Pont, Miss
Ewens, Lt-Col G F W — Rodgers, Mr Colley
Holmes Capt A — Rodgers, Mrs and Child
O'Donnell, Miss
Pont, Mr L V

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Anderson, Mrs M E — Irvine, Miss
Carroll, Mr — Irvine, Mr Wallace
Carroll, Mrs, Child and 2 infts, — Irvine, Mrs
Carroll, Mr — Irvine, Master
Carroll, Master — Laxton, Miss K
Engel, Miss L — Leggatt, Miss
Fisober, Mrs and 2 Children — Leggatt's, (Mrs) Child and nurse
Goldsmith, Mrs and Child — Loftus, Mrs M J
Gordon, Mr F Dukoff — Miller, Mr W H
Horn, Mr W — Miller, Mrs and 2 infts
Horn, Miss — Mitchell, Mr G
Irvine, Mr A — Montgomerie, Mrs G
Irvine, Mrs — Mosley, Mr J
Paterson, Miss — Taylor, Mr H W
Read, Rev J — Turner, Mr H J C
Rockey, Mr S

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Armitstead, Miss A J — Dicks, Mr M P
Ball, Mrs A K 2 Children and infant — Fagan, Mrs F J
Beckton, Capt J J H — Fowler, Miss
Beckton, Mrs — Hugo, Miss E V
Benet, Major H V F — Learmouth Mrs Livingstone
Calland, Mr R — Marsh, Miss
Calland, Mrs and Child — Resnick, Mrs D
Coleman, Master — Ross, Mr J A
Cuthbert, Mrs A

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Aspinall, Mr — Fischer, Mr R E
Aspinall, Mrs and inft — Goddsbury, Lt
Barlow, Mr G E — Lathbury, Mrs G C
Barnes, Lt-Col J B — Leggatt, Mr H E
Beacroft, Mr E — Leggatt, Mrs
Beacroft, Mrs and child — Lee, Mr M P
Boyd, Mr A B — Lowson, Mrs
Brandenburg, Mr C T — Mockler, Mrs C H G
Bull, Mrs H child and inft — Murray, Lt Col C F
Clarke, Mrs H C — OVen, Mr S M
Clarke, Mrs and inft — Portlock, Mrs F
Connell, Mr G — Powell, Captain H M
Dyson, Mr R C — Powell, Mrs and inft
Dyson, Mrs — Robinson, Mr C B
Easson, Mr G A — Ross—Porter, Mr J
Easson, Mrs — Sandilands, Capt H R
Easson, Mr A H — Townsend, Mr H W
Easson, Mrs — Waterworth, Capt G F

KARACHI TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Armitstead, Mr H — Cosser, Mr T
Barton, Mrs M A — Floyd, Mrs C J
Bertram, Miss K J — French, Mr H A L
Bostock, Mrs M M, Nurse and 3 infts — Lloyd, Capt R L
Bray Mr, Denys — Lynn Mr C
Chetham, Mr C H — Twynam, Mrs
Chetham, Mrs — Young, Mr R H
Chetham, Miss — Young, Mrs and infant

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Baokow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WYATT.—At Quetta, on April 7th, the wife of Captain Wyatt, 106th Hazara Pioneers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WILKINSON.—At Karachi, on the 27th April, Phillip Haines, the infant son of Major and Mrs. Wilkinson.

REID.—At Naini Tal, on the 26th April, of bronchitis, Mrs. Harriet Reid, aged 77 years, widow of the late George Reid, Esq

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Insolvency Court, 11-30.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: To know that you have lied is a sufficient reproach to you.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the inward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 2-p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure or the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ,,		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr A. H. Dewrall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Hoch Nassauen ... .
Overture ...Masaniello .....Auber
Selection ...Gipsy Love.....F. Lehar
Morceau
Mignon...Salut 'Amour .....Elgar
Valse.....L'Amour Defendu.....
Melodies
from .....The Pink Lady .....Caryl
Serenata ...Love in Idleness .....Macbeth

MUSIC AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....In Light Step .....Latsun
Overture.....Poet and Peasant.....Suppe
Valse .....The Eternal.....Fall
Selection.....The Dancing Mistress .....Monckton
Serenade .....Love in Arcady .....Wood
Intermezzo ...Little Gadabout .....Colin
Bell Solo .....The Belfry Serenade .....Howgill
Selection.....The Shamrock.....Myddleton
Two-Step ...Alexandra's Bastime Band.....Berlin

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. "Salamis" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 on Friday the 9th inst.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Captain E. G. Hart will deliver a lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby-road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p. m. The subject will be the "Opening for Theosophy in Persia." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Police have the following property awaiting claimants :—Dogs, cash, labour cart plates, umbrellas, hats, brass utensils, cycle pump, books, wooden boxes, tea tray, clothing, screw spanner, spectacles, cargo invoices, account books, snuff box, pugree and a handbag.

OPEN-AIR ENTERTAINMENT.—On behalf of the funds of the Bombay Sanitary Association, which is performing a much-needed work, by endeavouring to educate the Indian population in more hygienic ways, an open-air entertainment will be given on the Cooperage, on Saturday evening next (the 10th instant). It has been arranged by Mr. L. W. Michael, whose experience in these matters has enabled him to provide an excellent programme. This will include "The Funniman's Funnosities," an amusing half-hour's performance, music by the drums and fifes of the Sherwood Foresters, and a display of fireworks.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The following is the list of subscriptions received towards the above school for the blind:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 73,277-8-1; from the Bombay Government, being the grant-in-aid for the year 1912-13, Rs. 1,500; Shah Vithaldas Gulabdas, Esq., "in commemoration of his memory" (in one piece 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bond,) Rs. 500; the Hon. Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., Rs. 100; Bai Moghibai and Mr. Premjee Nagardas, trustees of Bai Rajkuwar, widow of the late Mr. Vassanjee Nathu, Rs. 51; Mrs. Dhanprashad H. Vakil, the late Seth Girdhandas Jethabhai, J.P., on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of his daughter Motibai through Mr. Prabhashanker Jagjivan, Superintendent Halai Lohana Orphanage, The Girton High School, Bombay (twist), in memory of Vassanjee Morarjee, through Mr. Mooljee Lakhmidas and Purbhudas Jeevandas Kothari, Esq., Rs. 25 each; in memory of Bai Cursetbai Shapoorjee Jeevajee, Rs. 20; subscribed at the Oothomna ceremony of the late Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee Ghadiali, "in sacred memory of Mrs. Nandkuwar Nagindas Lalubhai Kejee," in sacred memory of Bai Moribai, mother of Seth Mathuradas Topan and Thakar Bhagwanjee Hemraj, Esq., Rs. 15 each; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate and Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusji Contractor and family, Rs. 11 each; Seth Mohanlal Pitambar of Dhrangadhra and in sacred memory of Bai Jeejeebai, wife of Dr. Naranjee Ranchodji Naik, Rs. 10 each; the Hon. Secretaries the Anjuman-I-Islam, being the eighth annual interest on Rs. 300 donated by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jaora for the year 1912. Rs. 9; and sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 62. Total Rs. 75,771-8-1.

POWDERED GLASS IN FOOD.

Mr. H. T. Binks, an undertaker residing in a house at Bellasis-road, has informed the police that powdered glass was found in the food served to him and his family on Sunday night, by the butler. When the vegetable was served, it was found that it contained some gritty substance, and on examination, it was ascertained to be powdered glass. The food was served by a butler named Sambur. It appeared from inquiries that the cook and the butler are on bad terms, and that either of them might have put the powder in the food to implicate the other. But so far there is nothing to point against either of the two. The food, however, has been sent to the Chemical Examiner.

ACCESSION DAY.

Yesterday being the Accession Day of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor all the Government vessels now lying in part as well as the flagstaffs of Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club were decorated with flags. A salute of 31 guns was fired at 8 a. m. from the Saluting Battery at Apollo Bunder and at noon another Salute of 31 guns was fired from H. M. S, "Swiftsure."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th May, 1913.

131. Transfers.—No. 1,436 Gunner F. A. Carey, No. 2 Company, is transferred to No. 3 Company, Kirkee, from 1st May, 1913.

132. Regimental Committee Meeting.—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee on Tuesday, may 13th at 9 p. m.

Business :—To consider an estimate for White Mess-kit.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head-quarters early as possible.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut, R. A,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A series of whist drives will be held during May, at the Regimental Institute on the following dates :—

Thursday, May 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th.

Commencing at 9-30 p.m.

The charge for each whist drive will be As. 8 per head.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. P. B. CADELL, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th May, 1913.

293. Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday the 11th May, distances 200, 500, and 600 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5-50 a.m.

No entrance fee or subscription.

294. The Machine Gun Class of "P" Coy. will parade at Head-quarters at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	7	0 15 a	28 6
		11 55 a	26 9
Thurs ...	8	0 52 a	28 7
Fri	9	m 0 32	26 6
		1 31 a	28 5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	7	m 5 20	15 2
		6 10 a	18 10
Thurs ...	8	m 6 3	14 11
		6 46 a	19 2
Fri	9	m 9 37	14 11
		7 24 a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7 (Wednes)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 2m.
8 (Thurs)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 3m.
9 (Friday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 3 m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last quarter, April 29th, 11h. 39 2m. a.m.; New Moon, May 6th 1h. 54-3m. p.m.; First quarter, 13th, 5h. 15-0m. p.m.; Full Moon, 20th, 0 h. 48-1m. p.m.; Last quarter, 28th. 5h. 33·7m. a. m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 4th May, to 6 a.m. on the 6th May :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	36	30
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	117
Small-Pox	3	2

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 6.

Rainfall occurred in North-east India along the Burma coast, the chief falls being: Rangoon, five inches, Barisal, one Jessore, 11-2, Narayangunj, Mymensingh; Bogra and Balasore; a half.

Temperature in Bengal has decreased very rapidly, and stations near to Bogra, which were nearly ten degrees above normal two days ago, are now ten degrees below normal. Heat depression is forming over the Punjab, which will probably give dust and thunderstorms in the north west of India.

Forecast: Decrease of rainfall in North-east India, and a few showers in North-west India and Burma.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday, by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

Rough sea at Colombo and abnormal winds on Malabar Coast indicate unsettled weather south of Arabian Sea, but no evidence of any storm.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is now much above the average in several places; the minimum is also higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Maximum temperature is in excess at Mainpuri. The minimum is in defect at Jhansi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has slightly increased in Cutch and Gujarat. Day temperature is in excess at Neemuch and in defect at Surat. Night temperature is in defect at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern half and lightly or moderately clouded in the southern half of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. The minimum is below the average at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is above the average at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—No rain except 0·62" at Colombo has been registered at any of the reporting stations. Cloud has decreased but skies remain heavily clouded in the extreme south. Sea is still rough at Colombo. Moderate cloud has appeared in lower Sind and sea has become slight at Karachi. A few thunderstorms occurred in the south Bombay Deccan.

Dry weather is likely except in the south-west of the Peninsula.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 5th	88·3	77·5	0·02	6·31
Jask ...	90·3	78·3	...	4·18
Muskat 5th	100·3	85·1	...	3·50
Multan	112·8	83·5	...	2·11
Rawalpindi	106·4	68·1	...	5·11
Lahore	110·4	72·7	...	3·33
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	109·5	74·9	...	6·03
Delhi	107·5	74·8	...	2·37
Agra ...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	111·3	75·1	...	1·84
Jhansi	109·5	74·5	...	2·03
Cawnpore	109·2	77·4	...	4·83
Allahabad	103·6	78·0	...	4·38
Jacobabad	118·1	75·8	...	0·44
Karachi	87·5	79·0	...	1·27
Ajmer	107·6	82·2	...	0·38
Jaipur	110·2	75·1	...	0·47
Kotah	110·1	88·1	...	0·56
Bhuj ...	103·0	76·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	87·3	79·2	...	0·40
Verawal	88·1	78·3	...	0·03
Rajkot	107·1	69·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para	103·0	72·8	...	0·44
Surat	93·4	76·6	...	3·58
Ahmedabad	109·6	75·7	...	0·34
Deesa	108·8	71·4	...	0·44
Neemuch	108·9	77·0	...	0·76
Indore	106·1	77·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore	106·8	70·8	...	7·43
Saugor	106·3	76·1	...	3·83
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	110·2	82·1	...	4·30
Akola	111·7	82·0	...	1·65
Ammoti	110·8	82·3	...	0·32
Nagpur	111·1	81·8	...	1·22
Chanda	111·5	77·0	...	6·24
Raipur	108·7	76·6	...	3·50
Bombay	90·9	78·8	...	3·62
Ratnagiri	91·3	80·9	...	10·70
Mormugao	...	...	...	...
Karwar	90·7	81·5	...	3·24
Malegaon	107·9	73·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar	105·1	72·7	...	1·18
Poona	101·0	71·3	...	3·44
Sholapur	106·8	77·1	...	1·01
Bijapur	103·2	73·3	...	2·39
Belgaum	92·8	66·5	...	2·54
Aurangabad	106·9	78·7	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·4	82·2	...	3·34
Hyderabad	105·3	77·2	...	1·90
Mangalore	89·3	80·8	...	6·10
Calicut	87·8	76·1	...	7·88
Cochin	91·7	78·7	...	8·91
Colombo	88·0	76·5	0·62	54·38
Masulipatam	103·8	83·2	...	2·27
Bellary	100·5	75·3	...	4·48
Cuddapah	101·0	81·0	...	10·31
Madras	96·0	83·0	...	11·99
Bangalore	93·3	70·8	...	3·25
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	104·1	80·3	...	6·27
Negapatam	100·7	83·2	...	27·17

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time) on the 6th May, 1913, was 30·008 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TERRIBLE RASH ALL OVER LIMBS

Scratched Until Blood Flowed from Sores. Worse in Bed. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Improvement from the First. Now Completely Cured.

"A terrible rash broke out all over my arms and legs. The spots came out about the size of the points of pins and I suffered very much particularly after I went to bed. I was reluctantly forced to scratch my arms and legs until the blood flowed from the sores. I took all sorts of medicine but without avail and I also consulted a doctor. He sent me two boxes of ointment and told me to rub the ointment well into the parts affected before going to bed. I did as directed but instead of getting relief I only got worse.

"The rash was always increasing but it only affected my arms and legs. I used to feel worse after getting warm in bed, so much so that I dreaded going to bed at all. Never shall I forget the pain I endured all along. I would scratch the very flesh off as well as the skin. I wrote to a friend about it and he sent me a box of ointment, but it did no good. I read about the Cuticura Remedies in the paper and I decided to give them a

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, May 5. Bombay, May 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 1-8	5-16	
2 do. Rentes.	85 1-4		1-4
2 -2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-4	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	84 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-8		1-8
do. 2 months' bence ...	27 7-8		-8
Bar Silver in New York	50		-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	0·46	un	chgd
do do. New York	4·85 5-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 7-8		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	3 7-8		1-16
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-8	1-8	
do, 7 day Market Loans- ...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-32d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Fall cancelled by India selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Transfers on Madras ...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier. Fair demand.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 8,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... 8,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·62—6
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9 95 unchgd

New York 11 a.m., July 11·39, Oct. 10·25.
New York official Noon call July 11·41 Oct. 0·25.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·77, Oct. 10·86.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
6 34 —07	6·32 —07	6 29 —07	6·18 —08

S pt.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·0 —0?	5 98 —07	5 9? —07

Dec.-Jn.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5· 4 —07	5·94 —07	5 94 —07

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 12,000
„ Receipts at „ last year... 9 000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 19,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 11,000
Spot Cotton 11·85 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·44—41
Futures—Month of Oct. 10·39—43

Declined owing to reported slack spot demand and advanced later partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 1-4 unchgd.
Futures month of July ... 11·87+05
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·01 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...33 3-8+1-4
Do. Months ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38+1-2
Do Month— ... May June. London—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,330,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... 37 3-8
Do Months— ... May-June.
Barletta Russo —63 1-2lb ... .
Do Months ... .
do Buyers &c ... .
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

South Australian ... 38 1-4
Do Months ... April-May.
Buyers &c. ... Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52 1-2unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 49 3-4—3-8
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.—Done
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta 45 1 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... April-June.
London—Done and Buyers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata... 43 3-8—1-3
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed £6-14-0—0-0-3d.
May-June—Hull—Nearest value.—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...11 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER

Para Rubber ...3 5 1-2
May-June—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Brazier £ 82
Yellow Metal 7 d.
Standard Copper G M B £ 5s 1-4

FISH OILS—

Japan—Shipment to Bombay—Nil.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar
C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 5 1-4—3-4d
Do Months of Shipments— May-Aug —
Sellers.
Tone—Dull and little doing. Tendency in buyers favor.
Bahamian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ...12 7 1-2 —3-4d.
Do Months of Shipments—May—Sellers.
Tone—Neglected.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 8—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... June—Sellers.
9 11 3-4 —3-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady—Flat and lower.
B A B & Similar Crystals C & F
India ...14 0 3-4—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Prices easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta and Bombay ...12 3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ...May—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar.—Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [May 6TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Silver	94	London	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	Linga	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd and 4th May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	90	105,994
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	79	95,503

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

EXCHANGE—

The market continues steady and rates opened unchanged. T. T. was available at 1s 4d 1-16 in one or two places, but with some enquiry the rate is not obtainable. There are few bills offering. Far eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 2 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. June.
Do. do France	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 1-4
Shanghai „	... 201 1-4
Japan „	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 1-16 for Cash and 95 1-8 for the settlement and close unchanged, A moderate business is reported

We quote.—

Cash	... Re.	96 1	0
Settlement	... „	96 2	0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 27 5-8 and 27 7 8 respectively. New York was 1-4 down 60, The local market opened at 69 7-8 ex-duty for the first settlement, and has remained steady during the day, closing unchanged. A small business has been done.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	0
Australian Gold	... „	23	15	6
Sovereign Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	69	8	0
1st Settlement	... „	69	14	0
2nd Settlement	... „	70	0	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	78	14	0
1st Settlement March	... „	79	4	0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	6	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

There was again little change in the American markets yesterday, but Liverpool closed easier. The local market opened quiet but steady and there was practically no change in prices. Very little business has been done and at the close the market has an easier tone, and rates are as under.

The enquiry for ready cotton has been very moderate, and holders are willing sellers at current rates.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	284·5	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... „	283	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... „	281	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... „	278	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	... „	274	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... „	266·7	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	... „	255	„
Fine M. G. Rengol	... „	244	„
Sawginned Dharwar	... „	287	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	... „	280	„

LIVERPOOL OPINION.

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·33 +04	6·36 +04	6·33 +04

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·22 +04	6·09 +01	6·01 +03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·93 +03	5·97 +03	5·97 +03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7	10	0 B.T.
May	... „	8	5	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May	„	8	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat Apl.-May	... „	8	8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni	... „	49	8	0
Yellow Higenghat	„	62	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	„	60	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	11	15	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	36	0	0

TURNSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote

Ready	... Rs.	26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Sold	... „	47	8	0
Small	... „	45	8	0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs.	8	2	0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is Quiet. We quote :—

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	6	0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	„	5	8	0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,710
Bank of India	...	66
Eastern Bank	...	67
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	490
Kohinoor	...	757 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	3,162 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	247 1-2
Standard	...	1,295

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		195 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		173 1-2
Bombay S N Ordy „		252 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,450
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		21
Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co. Pref.		717 1-2
Treacher and Co		472 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	595

TWO DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	15,288	bales.
Wheat	...	102 2 9	cwts.
Linseed	...	67,875	„
Rapeseed	...	16,9 8	„
Gingellyseed	...	3, 61	„
Poppyseed	...	9,0 3	„
Groundnuts	...	1,793	„
Castorseed	...	28,733	„
Rice	...	21,397	„
Myrabollams	...	6 9 6	„
Cottonseed	...	32,631	„
Mowrasseed	...	164	„
Gram	...	6,170	„
Jowar	...	6,053	„
Maize	...	55	„
Barley	...	6,941	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, May 5.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	12,000	Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000	do
Exports to Continent ...	11,000	do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	11·85	
Future Cotton at New York July ...	11·44— 1	
Future Cotton at New York October ...	10·89— 3	
Tone Market at closing Spot.	Steady.	
Tone Market at closing Futures	do	
General Tone of Market :—		

Declined owing to reported slack sports demand—Later advanced partially in covering.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	11·87+ 5
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·09
Opening tone of Market—	Steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Quiet and closed steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ...	do
Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	500 „
Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	8,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·95
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·62—6
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G O C
May-June	6·34—7
June-July	6·32—7
July-Aug.	6·29—7
Aug.-Sept.	6·18—8
Sept.-Oct.	6·05—7
Oct.-Nov.	5·98—7
Nov.-Dec.	5·95—7
Dec.-Jan.	5·91—7
Jan.-Feb.	5·94—7

Manchester piece goods market—Steady with fair general enquiry for shirting, shooties and Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, May 5.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...May-July—Ldn.	45 Done.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...May-June—Dunkirk	47 „
Do. La Plata ...May-June—Antwerp ...	43 3 „
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—	Buyers unwilling operate except at lower rates.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...May—	£25 0 0 „
do ... July-Aug.—	£24-10-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	22·00
Poppyseed Canal ...May-June —Dunkirk...	66 6 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...	50 3 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship May-June—Dunkirk ...	52 3 „
Do, Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. May-June—Hull ...£6-13-6	„
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London.	.....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi May-June—London...	38 3 „
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) May-June—London...	38 „
Do. Club No. 2...May-June—London...	38 3 „
Do. Choice white Delhi May-June—London—	Nihil.
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Steady
Do. South Australian ...May-June.	
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	do
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central—June ...	7 8 3-4 July option
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, May 5.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...May-June	Sellers. 9 9 3-4 „
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hburg. June	9 10 1-2 „
„ Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C and F. India (double Bags) May-June...	13 1 1-2 „
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) June-July—	13 3 „
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F India May-June	12 5 1-4 „
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India June-July	12 6 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...May	12 3 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— May-June	13 9 „
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— June-July...	14 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet.
Special Feature—General Report of Market	.....

LONDON, May 5.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta,July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June .	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June ..	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .	12
Closing Tone of Market Special Feature ...	Quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, May 5.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	69	5	0
„ Best English Selected.	74	10	0
„ Brasiers	82	0	0
„ Tone of Market ...	Firm		
Hard Spelter	21	18	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	£232	0	0
Yellow Metal			7d
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	7	3
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	7	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	1	6
Lead Pig English	18	15	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady.		
Silver, Spot	27 5-8		
„ 2 months hence ...	27 7-8		
Tone of Market— ...	Quiet with little doing.		

LONDON, May 5.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 5-8
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 7-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet with little doing.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	do.
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 85 5-8
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 74 11-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90
Sterling loan	£ 90
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·20
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43 1-2
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 1-4
Interest day to day loans	3
Do. 7 days Market loans.	3 1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 7-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-2

LIVERPOOL, May. 6.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	Steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·34	6·36
June-July...	6·32	6·34
July-Aug....	6·29	6·31
Aug.-Sept...	6·18	6·20
Sept.-Oct....	6·05	6·07
Oct.-Nov....	5·98	6·00
Nov-Dec....	5·95	5·97
Dec-Jan. ..	5·91	5·96
Jan.-Feb. ...	5·94	5·96

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysya s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 12,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Brank Some Hall s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 760 tons manganese ore K Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—15,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 5760 cwts grain, Ralli Bros ; 5947 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 1485 cwts gingilly seed, J Fachiri.

Bank some Hall s—6000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 3250 cwts wheat, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—12,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 5940 cwts massoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—400 casks goat skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Clintonia s—990 cwts gingilly seed, J Facheri, 990 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

Den of Airlie 10,000 cwts castor seed, L, Dreyfus ; 28 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 1 bale silk waste, W Wolf and Sons.

Iran s—60 bales hemp, S Ramrickdas.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—1 bale cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts wheat, C Boggeano and Co,

Clintonia s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 51 cwts nagkeshar, G Suchidena ; 39,000 cwts wheat, 320 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

Sicilia s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1326 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magdale s—2000 cwts linseed, J Dewji and Co ; 2,601 cwts niger seed, C Boggiano and Co ; 20 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Iran s—4000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2000 poppyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2000 cwts castor seed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar o—20000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 8000 rape seed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 50 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2697 cwts rapeseed, 1196 cwts castorseed, R S Forage ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Falls of Nith s—40 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co : 125 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co ; 100 bales hemp K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tanneufels—4 cwts Cardamom husk. G Sachedina ; 410 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co,

Wartenfels —2,000 cwts poppy seed, 2,000 cwts gingilly seed, K Devchand and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRAPANI.

Sicilia s—6,000 cwts wheat C Boggiano and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sicilia s—6,000 cwts wheat C Baggiano and Co ; 2,030 cwts Wheat K Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—1,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano an Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, B S Lloyd and Co ; 1,000 cwts seed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR FORRE ANANGATA.

Hatument s—7,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—39 cwts nagkeshar G Suchedina and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 5,005 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, K A Kayani and Co ; 195 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Austria s—85 cwts gum olibanum P Jethabhoy ; 5 cases brassware, Allin Bros.

Habsburg s—2,002 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

African Monarch s—200 bales cotton N M K Kaisha ; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

African Monarch s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

African Monarch s—100 bales cotton, N Futtehally and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co: 120 cnests opium S Hakamchand; 50 chests opium T Ganramdas; 15 chest opium G Kedarmal; 5 chests opium S Ram Narayan.

FOR FOOCHON.

Assaye s—60 chests opium, H Ramparlap

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru s—118 bales cotton, twist I David.

Rangoon Maru s—50 bales cottton twist. J David.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 6.

Steamer Elysia, from Liverpool, Agents—W and A Graham and Co ; 4,000 fire bricks, 32,800 tiles, 655 cases candles, 40 drums 15 cases bleaching powder, 50 kegs soda 10 cools rope 2 bales twine 29 cases clocks, 5 cases locks, 856 briks, 5 hlds 1 twice 3 cases 1 cask lampware, 45 cases glass plates, 200 crates bottles, 2 cases 50 boxes fish, 300 hhds 20 cases ale, 65 cases beer, 857 cases 6 casks 2 qr cask 3hds 1 puncheon whisky, 106 cases wine, 50 cases spirits, 1 hhd port 10 cases nail, 10 brls lubricating oil, 6 brls 70 drums, oil, 40 drums turpentine 120 drums 175 kegs paint, 49 brls pitch, 50 bdles 12 cases y m sheets, 100 bdles copper sheets 240 bales paper 10 rolls lead 335 cases confectionery, 200 boxes window glass 110 cases 960 boxes 15 brls soap, 3 cases toilet soap 320 cases cases biscuits, 756 bales 1,916 cotton goods, 400 bales cotton raw, 53 cases cotton and wool, 1 case cotton and limen, 54 cases printed cottons, 105 dyed cottons, 9 cases 5 bales bleached cottons, 149 bales 86 cases 10 pkgs cotton yarn, 37 bales canvas, 3 cases linnens, 5cases 20 bales woolens, 3 cases silken goods, 10 cases umbrellas, 30 cases cigarettes, 3420 sleepers.

Steamer Rangoon Maru, from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—2 cases quinine, 66 cases clocks, 65 cases lampware, 27 cases bangles, 27 cases glass beads, 15 bags rice, 100 bdles gunny bags, 41 cases bottles, 5 bales paper, 75 bags 150 bales ginger, 33 bags pepper, 22 cases perfumery, 43 bags nutmegs, 400 cases cassia, 310 bags betelnuts, 1 cask 1 case provisions, 9 cases soap, 20 cases toilet soap, 197 cases 27 bales cotton goods, 25 bales 74 cases cotton yarn, 2 cases silkens, 100 cases silk yarn, 1 case cigarettes, 2 cases cigars, 915 bags sugar 233 cp tea, 140 cases vegetables wax, 10549 planks, 42 sleepers.

Steamer Sicilia from Gen a, Agent S. N. D. Severzi Maritimes.—19814 tiles, 2000 packets, 2220 crates, 558 brls, 71 bags gum Arabic, 1 bale 20 bdles skins, 4 cases spirits, 16 cases wine, 4 casks wine, 15 cases olive oil, 2 bags rice, 75 cases condensed milk, 350 cases steretized milk, 88 cases paper, 343 cases paints and colours, 20 drams paints and colours, 65 cases ghee, 34 cases provisions, 1 brl 1 case 5 casks cheese, 501 bags almonds, 23 bales cotton, 33 bales 710 cases cotton goods, 133 bales cotton yarn, 7 cases silk goods, 1 case silk and linnen, 12 cases woolens, 2 cases cotton and silk, 61 cases silk, 4 cases cotton coloured, 110 cases soap, 1 Case specie, 2 cases cigarettes.

Steamer Bassano from Hull, Agents J Finlay and Co.—601 brls alum, 76 bags bottles, 300 bags nails, 500 bdles buckets, 12 sheets lead, 31 cases lubricating oil, 10 drams seed oil, 257 drams boiled oil, 1235 drams linseed oil, 293 drams turpentine, 220 cases colours, 68 cases paint, 1669 kegs paint, 1775 bales paper, 152 cases confectionary, 4 cases cotton.

Steamer Palamcotta from Delagoa Bay, Agents B I S N Co.—1735 tons coal, 125 bags empty bottles, 8 pcss ivory, 181 cases ghee, 216 bags cowries.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, April 28.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 26th April 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£2,234,031
Balance to be remitted from 27th April 1913 to 31st March 1914	£19,415,969

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Ambry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Cranford Market, Bombay.

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TRICYCLES : : : :
PERAMBULATORS : :
COMBINATION BEDSTEADS :

FANCY TOYS, BEST PRESENTATION ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.

A mere inspection of our heavy assorted stock in our Show-room is respectfully solicited.

Charges Moderate.

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HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 18.

The South London Harriers is one of England's oldest and best athletic clubs. In a measure it ranks as a pioneer in regard to international athletics, the club having entered into an arrangement with the famous Manhattan A. C. of New York for the purpose of running a series of joint sports meetings in England, in 1885. Incidentally, the badge of the South London Harriers was the parent of the Cherry Diamond, the badge which Manhattan A. C. tracks carried to many victories in England, Ireland, France, Canada and the United States during the eighties and early nineties.

Returning to the London Club, its Spring meeting at Kennington Oval is the formal curtain raiser of the London flat-racing season. There was the usual band of enthusiasts at the famous ground on Saturday, and champions of other days fought their races all over again. We could do with some of those champions now, and particularly with their enthusiasm. Somehow the modern athlete seems a bit indifferent, and quite a big proportion sets by far too big a store on the prize, overlooking the honour.

GOOD RUNNING.

Of the athletes spinning on Saturday, two champions gave promise of big things to come. W. A. Applegarth sprinted splendidly in the open 100. Of course he figured on the scratch mark, and after qualifying for the final, he was beaten a good yard in 10 secs. The turf track was decidedly heavy, whilst a cold searching wind "nipped up" the athletes, making fast running difficult. Applegarth seems to have filled out since the Olympic Games and the writer is quite prepared to see him put up some record breaking performances before the season is over. As a rule, English athletes are slower to improve than their American rivals, but on the other hand, they appear to last longer. There are exceptions, M. W. Sheppard being an example but he is one of those wear and tear sort of athletes, who stand on a pedestal. Willpower and determination explains a lot of his success, and one can imagine how his example must stimulate his admiring fellow clubmen. Next to Applegarth, the athlete who caught the eye last Saturday, was G. W. Hutson. The English four miles champion really had no one to push him in the 3 miles inter-club race and he appeared to pull up comparatively fresh at the finish of the race, which he won easily in 15 mins. 23 secs.

We are now looking forward to seeing his struggle with Sergt. F. O'Neill and H. D. Wallach of Scotland in the ten miles championship to-morrow. It will be a case of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the writer fancies, Hutson will turn the tables on O'Neill, who beat him in the Army 3 miles championship last summer.

Speaking about the future, the Polytechnic Open Marathon Race in May looks likely to surpass all the previous races in importance. P. Corkery, of Canada, who won last year, will be very welcome here should he decide to defend the trophy. "Jimmy" made many friends in England and he proved himself a great runner. He was a bit too young to stand the monotony of constant training from April until July, with the result that he had lost his dash when he turned out at Stockholm. This was no fault of his painstaking mentor-Elwood Hughes, for clever as he is, he could not forsee that Corkerey's mind was tired. Another prominent over seas crack who is expected to start is C. W. Gitsham of South Africa, who "ran up" to Corkerey in the race last year and subsequently occupied a like position to McArthur at Stockholm. Then we shall probably have Ialu Kolehmainen of Finland, renewing his opposition to Corkerey and Gitsham. Sweden and Germany are also sending representatives, so that the chances of a home man winning the trophy look small, judging by past results. The English Marathon men are just plodders, and the game now calls for something of a higher class. One has only to think of McArthur's fine records at 5 and 10 miles on the track to recognise this. The champion Marathon runner of the future will have to be a sound ten miles, who also has the style and disposition to stay on. In a pretty extensive experience, the writer is inclined to think McArthur is the finest runner at or about the Marathon Distance he has met. It has always been a matter for regret to the writer that McArthur was unable to stay long enough in England last year to attack the track record for 25 or 30 miles. He was much over worked during the ten days prior to the Stockholm Marathon, otherwise he would have won by a mile and without calling on his great determination. The Dewock man is now at an age when training becomes a severe task, but even yet he might be capable of setting up new world's best from 21 to 25 miles, if he cared to try in England.

A REAL CHAMPION.

It has often been a matter for regret that Jack Donaldson of Australia, is not an amateur. He is a well behaved athlete and would have been a credit to the amateur ranks. What a difference he would have made to the Empire at Stockholm, as two, and possibly three events might then have had different results. Donaldson gave a fine display in the final heat of the 130 yards, £100 handicap at Cardiff on Monday. He was made favourite in the final, though three of the heat winners in the second round had shown 12 3-5 secs. as against his 12 4-5 secs. Singularly enough, neither of the three were either first or second, Donaldson winning from another runner who had only shown 12 4-5 secs in the second round. Donaldson's performance under wintery conditions must be voted decidedly good, and he is evidently getting back into that form he showed when beating Postte and Holway in that wonderful "100" at Johannesburg.

BOXING.

There is no particular rejoicing over the matching of Billy Wells, and G. Carpentier. The English crack is to receive 25 per cent. of the receipts and as the contest is to take place at Ghent on May 25th, this means a big "picking." Wells is in the business for the money, consequently he cannot be blamed for entering into any match likely to swell his bank account, still a win over the French youth will not add to the reputation of the Bombardier, whilst ano her reverse would fairly put the lid on his downward path. Carpentier is very clever, although not yet 20, it is well to remember that he will strip at over 12 stone. He may not have been at his best when beaten by Papke and Klaus, as he was compelled to reduce when meeting the Americans. These bouts demonstrated an important point however, viz. that Carpentier, clever as he is, was unable to stand the pounding of his aggressive rivals. Thus he appears to be much the same as Wells in this respect and they are alike in their methods. Wells will hold an advantage in height and weight and he really ought to win.

The victory of Pat O'Keeffe over Mantell of the United States, sends the former's stock up, for the defeated man can claim a win over Frank Klaus. Monday's bout at the Ring (London) went its full course, but all the experts agree with the official verdict. There was a lot of hot in fighting, out of which O'Keeffe came very well. He profited very much from his association with Tommy Burns, who certainly understood the art of getting power behind a blow which only travelled a few inches. It was no joke being sparring partner to Burns, and as O'Keeffe once remarked to the writer "I know I am in for what is really a fight nearly every time I face Burns". Aggressiveness is a strong point with O'Keeffe and for once the home boxer felt comfortable when Mantell showed a desire to "mix it". It will not be surprising to see O'Keeffe after Harrison's scalp next, or he may even throw down the glove to Harry Lewis.

BILLIARDS.

Reece (rec. 1,000) was a very easy winner over Inman in the last heat of the big London billiard tournament, the champion being 3,305 points behind at the finish. Inman was assured of premier prize before the last heat however, all his other five heats resulting in his favour. Reece had the best average for the whole tournament (39·47), and he also had the satisfaction of making a break of 731. Inman's average was 35·38, and his best break of 894 constituted a new record with ivory balls under the present rules.

WONDERFUL MOTORING.

It is only recently, that reference was made to the new motor record of 103 miles 1,470 yards in the hour. This record was made by a 25 h. p. Talbot, but a French car has now beaten this. The Brooklands track was again the venue, and when M. Goussey's 30 h.p. Peugeot, driven by Jules Goux, started on Saturday, the intention was to go on for 6 hours. A mishap to the carburetta led to a stoppage after a run of 90 mins. but many new records had fallen. The 50 miles occupied 28 mins. 18 secs., 100 miles 56 mins. 30 secs., whilst 106 miles 387 yards was the distance covered in the hour.

FOOTBALL.

The success of Falkirk over Raith Rovers in the final of the Scottish Cup, marks a new piece of history in the competition neither team having reached the last stage before. Three important cup finals were also decided in England, last Saturday. Oxford City and South Bank each scored a goal in the Amateur Cup Competition promoted by the Football Association. Another draw looked probable in the Amateur Football Association Cup final between Casuals and New Crusaders, but a goal in the last minute gave Casuals the trophy by 3 goals to 2. The third cup final was the London Cup, in which Tufnell Park beat Metrogas by 2 goals to 0.

Exciting football was also seen in the annual match between the Army in England, and the Army in Ireland. This was Played at Dublin, and after the home side had crossed over with a lead of two goals, the English Army drew level and shared the honours.

Sheffield Wednesday could only draw, when visiting Manchester city last Saturday, and a defeat when receiving Newcastle on Monday, seems to put the Yorkshire team out of the running for the League championship.

Sunderland did a wonderful performance in visiting Liverpool, and putting on 5 goals before the home side had got through, although the Anfielders subsequently scored twice. Aston Villa also earned both points by beating (3-2), Bolton on the latter's ground. Sunderland will probably win the League honours, and the Villa is the writer's fancy for the F. A. Cup to-morrow.

THE TURF.

Every one hoped that King George would see Carol Singer carry the Royal colours to victory at Newmarket, on Tuesday, but his Majesty was disappointed. The feature of the opening day of the Craven week, was the splendid race between Meeting House and Santan in the Crawford Plate. Both got away badly, Santan particularly so. The latter gradually made up ground however, and when he assumed the lead, his backers felt on Velvet. Martin rode a fine race on Meeting House, however, and coming again, just won by a head. The winner is owned by Mr. Whitney and is by Voter-Nuoncay, so it was a real American triumph, even to the trainer (Joyuer).

There was another American triumph at Newmarket yesterday, when D. Maher rode four winners. His chief victory was on Sanquhar in the Craven Stakes, and the manner Lord Rosebery's colt, scored, will induce many punters to consider the winner when the Two Thousand Guineas is run, in spite of his defeat at Kempton Park

IN GENERAL.

The suspensions of the Devon Rugby players, for having broken the expense rules, will end on May 1st.

O. Freitzherm has been showing excellent form at the Montreux lawn tennis tournament, and Germany may create a surprise in the Davis Cup matches.

A new record was established at the Dorset Club, Broadstone golf course a few day ago, G. Duncan doing 18 holes in 71, beating H. Vardon and E. Ray.

W. S. Buckmaster strained the muscles of his shoulder through being thrown when taking part in a practice game at Eaton Hall, but he is making satisfactory progress and will be able to sail with the rest of the British team in quest of the America Polo Cup.

The five miles roller skating championship at the Holland Park rink on Saturday, resulted in favour of G. S. Clarkson of London, whose time was 16 mins 50 2-5secs.

The South put up a fair fight against the North in the annual lacrosse match at Lords, on Saturday, but victory finally went to the North, by 7 goals to 4.

H. Pearce, of Australia, who has arrived in England, for the purpose of meeting E. Barry, for the world's sculling championship, has commenced training on the Thames at Putney.

The Woolwich athletes showed to considerable advantage against the Sandhurst cadets in the annual athletic meeting, the Royal Military Academy winning by 7 events to 2.

PIRACY IN CANTON DELTA.

THE ATTACK ON THE TAI ON.

The full story of the piracy on the Canton Delta, which formed the subject of a telegram the other day, resembles in many respects, though happily not in its tragic consequence, the piracy of the river steamer Sainam some five or six years ago.

The Tai On is a river steamer of 468 tons plying between Hongknong and Kongmoon. She is owned by the Yik On Steamship Company, flies the British flag and her principal officers are British, viz. Captain H. J. Holmes, master, T. D. Macartney, Chief Engineer and—Cornwell, Chief Officer. The steamer left the Colony at seven o'clock on Wednesday night for Kongmoon, with some 400 passengers on board. When she was about six miles to the South of Lintin island, a large gang numbering about sixty armed with automatic pistols and revolvers rushed the ship fore and aft, the pirates, according to the Captain's description, "apparently coming from everywhere."

PLIGHT OF THE OFFICERS.

They attacked the wheel-house, and the European officers were surrounded. The Captain was in his room at the time conversing with the Chief Officer. Some fifteen or sixteen armed men invaded the room. The Chief Engineer was rushed on to the settee, and the Captain was rolled on to the floor. They were threatened with instant death if they moved. The Chief Officer had been in his own room when tumult arose and on coming out to see what was the matter, he found a group of Chinese pointing their weapons at his head. They shouted to him to put up his hands and seeing that resistance was hopeless, he did so and with his hands uplifted he was bidden to go to the Captain's room. Here the three officers were ordered to sit upon the settee, and here they remained for over an hour with their hands above their heads, while some of the gang ransacked the officers rooms. After this had been done they were permitted to lower their hands, but other pirates who had apparently been at work below came up and ordered that the Europeans should be bound.

Accordingly the men had their hands tied and while they were in this condition of helplessness the pirates discussed the advisability of shooting them. A well dressed Chinese who was in charge of the guard over the officers protested saying that the officers had been captured without resistence and were not offering any and that, therefore, it would not be "fair" to shoot them.

There was a European lady missionary on board, who for reasons of safety desires that her name shall not appear in the papers. She also had been escorted by an armed gang to the Captain's room and she talked to the pirates in a conciliatory way. It is largely to her good offices that the officers owe the preservation of their lives.

Members of the gang went among the passengers requiring them under threat of death to deliver up what money they possessed and they finally decamped in the, ship's boats with money and valuables, roughly estimated at about 15,000 dols.

A PIRATE PILOT.

While the pirates were in control of the ship they had their own pilot who navigated the steamer according to their wishes and finally beached it. When day dawned—the pirates had had possession from about 10-30 p. m. to 2 am.—the European officers found that the ship had been beached on the Knogsu Bank. The engines had been disabled, but the Chief Engineer manged to get one in working order and the ship was able to proceed slowly back to Hongkong, where the occurrence was reported to the authorities.

It is noteworthy that at the time of the occurrence two British gunboats which patroled the Delta were at Hongkong.

Strong comment is made on the inefficiency of the police supervision at the wharves, disclosed by the fact that so large a number of pistols and revolvers had been smuggled on board, but probably nothing short of a strict search of each passenger could have detected the plot, as I understand each man appeared to have his weapon up his sleeve attached to the arm by a red tape. As he dropped his arm the the weapon fell into his hand ready for use.—"N. C. Herald."

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying Terms purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is of those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

"THE LANCET" AND THE BOTTLE-FED BABY.

The Leading Medical Journal and the Latest Food for Infant Feeding.

The practical solution of the problem of adequately nourishing the infant who has to be bottle-fed is one which is of overwhelming importance in India, where so many mothers cannot nurse their babies. When, therefore, *The Lancet* devotes itself to dealing with the latest and best method of making animal milks "To all intents and purposes identical with human milk," as *The Medical Times* states, every mother will rejoice.

The solution of the difficulty of artificial infant—feeding is found, according to a writer in *The Lancet*, in two facts:

(1) Cow's milk casein is acknowledged as the great obstacle to infantile digestion.

(2) Nature provides a large proportion of milk-albumin in human milk, while in cow's milk there is very little.

Discussing this matter editorially, *The Lancet* states: "Since human milk contains three times as much milk-albumin as cow's milk, there can be little doubt of the importance of this substance in the artificial feeding of infants."

For many years scientists endeavoured to obtain this milk-albumin artificially in a soluble form. It has only been done within the last two years. It is called Albulactin.

WHAT A WRITER IN "THE LANCET" STATES.

The practical result of feeding a large number of infants with Albulactin was thus summed up in *The Lancet* by the writer of an important article on the subject: "When a new born infant is started upon its career of hand feeding, the practitioner is always anxious as to whether the bottle will agree. My own observations have impressed me very firmly with the conviction that these anxieties may be dispelled when the milk is modified with Albulactin. It gives a sense of security which is, otherwise, only felt when breast feeding is being employed.

"Previously, in my own practice, if an infant showed any signs of dyspeptic discomfort in its early days of artificial feeding, it usually meant that there would be much ringing of the changes before a suitable milk mixture could be found. But having recourse to milk modification by means of Albulactin, it soon became evident that this method bore the palm, and that it is preferable to, and more reliable than, the use of citrated milk, peptonised milk, cream and whey feeding, and all other plans which have been adopted to meet the frailty of infantile digestion."

No statement could possibly be more direct. When it is remembered how supreme in the medical world is the authority of *The Lancet*, what mother can fail to desire to try the preparation which has such endorsement. Nor is *The Lancet* alone in the matter, for every medical journal in England and Germany has been equally authoritative, while *The Indian Medical Gazette* states: "Albulactin comes to us to make that difficult subject infant feeding, a thing of easy management, since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial, and are perfectly satisfied that the proprietors have not overstated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them, we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

Albulactin is prepared by Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen, who will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GLOVELESS LADIES.

A correspondent who has just returned from Paris tells me that the craze among women for going gloveless has spread through every section of fashionable and semi-fashionable Paris. At the best theatres the great ladies in the boxes with their brilliant coiffures and jewelled feathers wear no gloves, and in the Bois in the cold weather ladies are taking ungloved hands out of their large muffs. It is the same everywhere. The glove manufactures must be uearing bunkruicy, while the manicurers are making fortunes and the jewellers are getting back their old prosperity. The fashion of doing without gloves, like most Paris fashions, probably arose on the stage. It became a cult with actresses to concentrate their attention on the beauty of their hands and it soon got about that the right thing was a beautifully manicured hand and fine rings. Certainly it is a fashion that fulfils one ideal of the fashionable, for it cannot easily be imitated. It is only possible to those who can not only give time and money to it but who have good hands. It is an amusing fashion in its way, and it is appropriate that barefoot dancers should be applauded by a barehand audience.

THE BONES OF HENRY V.'s BROTHER.

A curious question (says Reuter's Paris correspondent) has arised concerning certain bones which a minute drawn up in 1866 declared to be authentic. They were taken some time ago from the tomb of the Duke of Bedford, brother of Henry V. of England, who was Regent of France in the fifteenth century and who instigated the trial of Joan of Arc. It appears that when the tomb in Rouen Cathedral was officially opened in connection with excavations made in the choir, the bones, instead of being returned, were retained by the then Bishop, Mgh. Loth, and on the recent sale of his collection were purchased by an antiquary. They are now exposed to public curiosity in a manner considered indecorous. The Administration des Beau Arts is considering whether it is not called upon to intervene in order to have these relics restored to their original resting place in Rouen Cathedral.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

NEW AFRICAN BOUNDARY.

The Nigeria-Cameroons boundary demarcation is now complete from Lake Chad to the sea. The maps and protocol were signed on April 12. The British and German Commissions will leave Lagos on May 8 on their return to Europe.

FLYING BY THE MOON.

Major J. F. A. Higgins, the Royal Flying Corps, with another officer as passenger, flew over the danger area on Knighton Down, Salisbury Plain, in mail week while gunners fired live shells, with the object of observing the effect of the explosion of the lyddite on the infantry and moving cavalry targets. On the preceding night army pilots carried out night flights across Salisbury Plain by the light of the moon.

RECORD YEAR AT THE "ZOO."

The London "Zoo" has reached the high-water mark of popularity. The Council of the Society report that the income for the past year—like the number of visitors—was the largest on record,

The actual number of visitors was 1,012,898, the previous best being 915,764 in 1876 when King Edward's Indian Collection was exhibited. Increase in the cost of provisions due largely to the higher prices that had to be paid for hay, straw, and horses, was the most serious item on the expenditure side.

FOOTBALL AND LOST WAGES.

Mr. John Hill, general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, in his monthly report refers as follows to the society's effects to obtain an advance in wages:—

"The employers complained that members by attending football matches and funerals lost 18.8 per cent, (almost a fifth) of their time, and asserted that they could get 18.8 per cent. on their wages without an advance if they would work full time. There were scores of union members in many of the yards averaging £300 per annum, lost time included. The employers declared: 'Every advance we have given you has been abused by your ill-conduct and bad time-keeping."

JEALOUS HUSBAND SHOT.

Mrs. Jessie Stroud, a young and pretty woman, was riding in the environs of New Orleans with Mr. Edward Beeler when her husband, who was jealous, approached, dragged Mr. Beeler from his horse, and thrashed him with his whip, Mrs. Stroud produced a revolver and shot her husband in the side. Despite the wound, he continued to thrash Mr. Beeler. His wife fired again and hit Mr. Beeler, breaking his leg Infuriated, Mr. Stroud ran up to her husband and blew out his brains. The dead man was the Vice-President of the Vivina Oil Company, and a prominent figure in New Orleans. The widow who is charged with murdering him, calmly remarked: Mr. Beeler and I are to be married as soon as I am acquitted.

BOMB IN A THEATRE.

A disaster, which would have imperilled the lives of 1,500 people, was prevented at the Jefferson Theatre in New York by the coolness and timely act of William Coffield, a fireman, who was on duty during the evening. Coffield was making his round during the second act of the performance when he found in one of the passages a lighted bomb. Without giving an alarm Coffield bit the burning fuse through with his teeth. He was not a moment too soon, as the fuse had burnt almost up to the explosives. The theatre was crowded, and had an explosion taken place, even though the theatre had not been set on fire, there doubtless would have been a panic and scores of lives might have been lost. The bomb is in the hands of the police, but as yet there is no clue as to the perpetrators of the outrage or the reason of it.

SMART DETECTIVES.

The smartness of two Paris detectives frustrated a plot to rob a woman in the suburb of Les Lilas. Passing through the park of the Buttes Chaumont, the detectives heard one man ask another if he "had the chloroform ready." Their suspicions aroused, the police officers then contrived to overhear the details of a plot to rob a certain Mme, Rondeau of £600 in the absence of her husband. Hurrying to the address mentioned by the men, an isolated villa, the detectives warned Mme. Rondeau, and she concealed them in a room adjoining the dining-room. A few minutes later the two men presented themselves, pretending to be insurance agents, and while Mme. Rondeau was looking at a sheet of paper, one of them attempted to chloroform her. The detectives thereupon rushed into the room and overpowered the men, who later made a full confession at the public station.

NEW CHIEF RABBI.

A striking tone of patriotism pervaded the sermon of the new Chief Rabbi, Dr. Joseph Hertz, at the induction ceremony in the great Synagogue, Duke-street, Aldgate, London. Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and common Council were there and in every seat was some representative of a British congregation. Supporting Dr. Hetiz were Lord Rosebery, Lord Crewe, Lord Rothschild, Mr. Leopold Rothschild, Mr. Lionel De Rothschild, and Sir Stuart Samuel. Dr. Hertz in his sermon, emphasised the need for unity among the Jews, but most of all for their so conducting themselves in their religion and in their daily life to prove what in asset the real Jew must be to the nation which receives him in freedom. "As for the Jews of this Empire, which is earth's nearest realisation hitherto of justice, coupled with humanity," said Dr. Hertz, "loyalty to the flag for which the sun once stood still can only deepen our devotion to the flag on which the sun never sets."

EGYPTIAN TRIBAL TROUBLE.

The Khartoum correspondent of the "Near East" sends the following message to his paper:—"An unpleasant rumour is current in Omdurman which everyone is hoping may be untrue. A little while ago a surveying party comprising one survey official, two young British officers belonging to the Welsh Regiment and fifteen soldiers, went south in order to report on a new waterway which is said to exist in the Bahr-el-Chazel and which if opened would greatly shorten and facilitate communication with Wau. The country is somewhat disturbed and native reports have it that the two British officers have been killed and the British official wounded in an attack made upon them by the Dinkas of the district. It was thought by many people that the party was too small to be sent into a troubled district, so that the rumour has caused interest even though no official report has come through."

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 7th May, 1913.

THE SURRENDER OF SKUTARI.

WITH the surrender of Skutari the immediate danger of further conflict ceases and the war in the Balkans at last comes to an end. For many reasons and chiefly because of the pacific attitude of Russia, the English press anticipated a peaceful solution of the final imbroglio; but even now with all the illumination that the newspapers of Europe can throw upon the situation to guide us, it is curious to think that the most difficult problem of the war should have been the question of the possession of an obscure Albanian town. Few thought, or could have thought last October, when the sound of Montenegrin guns startled the civilized world that the whole strength of European diplomacy would, at the end of hostilities, be exerted in keeping Montenegro back. It is admittedly but a poor result. For weeks nothing has been heard of Constantinople of which the possession seemed at the outset the real object of the war, and the Great Powers have, step by step, committed themselves to a course of action of which in their hearts they are ashamed. To use the armed force of Europe in order to starve a poor and brave people into submission is not a heroic action, however necessary it may have been, and it is to be hoped that some compensation will be offered to the Montenegrins who, in spite of obvious faults, have won a name for courage and devotion that all nations must respect. The strange thing is that this course has been necessary. No one has been able to point out a better way: and from the opposite ends of Europe Sir Edward Grey and the Tsar of Russia have mournfully agreed that there was nothing else to be done. The feeling which Bismarck used to say overcame all statesmen at times that a higher power than human design shapes the end of international politics, will certainly revisit the politicians of Europe when they reflect upon the events of the past six months. A war which began with the open sympathy of some of the leading Powers for the liberation from Turkish government of the Slavonic inhabitants of Macedonia, now closes in the coercion of the principality that struck the first blow. If, again, a small inland town in the least known country in Europe can engage the attention of the great nations and become for a time the centre of European politics, what other spot in the world may not suddenly become the object of the same fierce attention?

Having, however, been drawn into the vortex of European politics, it will be long before Albania escapes back into its ancient seclusion again, and it looks as if the question of the future of this newly-discovered region may occupy the minds of the diplomatists for many years to come. Albania, it is now urged by Austria, is given over to lawlessness and misrule, and occupation of the country has become necessary for the sake of the country itself. The Turks had the wisdom to let the Albanians alone and it is not the Turks but the Slavs, and especially the Montenegrins, that the Albanians have been afraid of in later years. Religion, race and language, all the principles of nationality in short, unite the Albanians against the Slavs who are now pressing upon them from the north and east. The suggestion of Austrian occupation may not be pleasant either to Greece or to the Serbs, and in truth, it is not very agreeable to any independent observer; but Austria has played her hand with conspicuous ability in the settlement of this question up till now, and it may be assumed that she will carry out her intention if necessity arises. If an autonomous Albania could rise at once out of the ruin of the Turkish Empire, Austria would have little pretext for interfering; but there is little hope that this desirable result will be reached at once any more than it is to be expected that Albania will relapse into its former contented state of half-savage civilization. The Albanians themselves are bent upon autonomy and on the development of their national institutions; and the question is whether they can achieve their aims without Austrian intervention or whether they must rely upon Austrian aid.

The fact that it would suit Austria to intervene will not prevent action. Nations do not move for philanthropic purposes alone and neither England nor Russia could justly complain if Austria virtually annexed Albania altogether. The people who would object would be the Slavs. One of the reasons for which the Servians took up arms just now was the acquisition of a footing upon the Adriatic. But Servia's hopes were dependent upon Montenegrin success, and the failure of Montenegrin designs in Albania will probably necessitate the abandonment of Servian expectations of a strip of territory and a window looking out on the sea. Against this consideration, however, is the disappointment of Austrian plans of extension through Macedonia. For many years, ever since the Congress of Berlin committed Bosnia and Herzegovina to her care, Austria has directed her thoughts towards the East and has hoped in the expected decay of the Turkish Empire to open a way for her commerce and her troops right down to the blue waters of the Ægean. Thwarted in a design which had dominated her policy for a whole generation and startled as all Europe was by the sudden up-rising of the Slavs and the appearance of what looked like a new power in Europe, Austria has more speedily than any other power adopted her policy to the altered conditions. Accepting as inevitable the failure of their former intentions, Austrian statesmen have resolved to make their position upon the Adriatic secure from further Slavonic aggression. The strategy of their proposals is admirable. An independent state stretching along the farther coast of the Adriatic and jealous of Slavonic encroachments, will effectually divert Servian expansion towards the Ægean from which ostensibly Austria now retires; and at the same time Austria shows herself ready to prevent by force of arms, if necessary, any extension of the Montenegrin frontier into Albanian territory. Italy, too, has interests in these regions and waters; but it is more the fear of being overreached by her partner than her desire to interfere in Albanian matters that now impels Italy to offer her aid in the event of an occupation. Greece also has for long coveted a slice of Albanian soil and with Salonika in her hands, it is natural for her to take in Janina, which is already largely Greek, and to stretch her ring-fence from Corfu across to her new possession. But although these various attempts to improve the occasion of the crisis add to the interest as well as to the difficulties of the case, the real issue that has been decided at Skutari is an incident in the outstanding conflict between the Teuton and the Slav. The fortunes of the conflict vary; but since the Slav has succeeded in keeping the Teuton for a time away from the Ægean, there is some rough justice to be described in the success of the Teuton's retaliatory effort to keep the Slav away from the Adriatic.

THE LORD MAYOR'S MEETING.

IF, as we hope, the announcement of arrangements for an Indian Aviation School indicates the awakening of an effective interest in aerial defence amongst the authorities at Home, the great meeting at the Mansion House was held at an appropriate time and has some prospect of achieving its purpose. It was representative of both political parties, of peers and commoners, of both services and of commercial, civic and other branches of the community, and has betrayed a keen anxiety on the part of all sections of the public as to the ability of the country to defend itself in the air. In addition to Reuter's telegram, we publish a mail message anticipating the resolutions which would be moved, and according to that the meeting demanded a superiority in aerial force equal to two to one, compared with Germany, both in airships and aeroplanes. We do not know what the opinion of naval and military experts may be on the exact preponderance of force which is required, but it is reasonable to believe that it should at least equal the standard, which has been adopted for naval supremacy. If, as Colonel Seely would have us believe, Britain possesses the most serviceable type of aeroplane for war purposes in the world, it is not easy to understand why steps are not taken at once to secure construction of sufficient numbers. We trust, therefore, that such an influential body, as the Aeronautical Defence Association appears to be, will be able to dispel the mystery, which appears to hang over all official aeronautical matters in Britain, and force the Government to make a genuine attempt to provide for the country's safety.

CINEMATOGRAPHY.

IT is not generally known that the actual inventor of "living pictures" was an Englishman—Edward Maybridge of Kingston-on-Thames. His first animated photograph was shown so long ago as 1872. and it was not until 1889 that the first two chronophotographs, by which name cinematography was then known, were registered at the British Patent Office. Mr. Robert Paul, another Englishman, with Sir Augustus Harris, presented the first complete cinematograph entertainment in 1896 at Olympia, which can claim to be the first cinema theatre in the world. At the present time it appears there are some six thousand cinematograph theatres in the British Isles, of which about 4,000 are owned by limited liability companies, with a collective capital amounting to £7,830,000. The remaining 2,000 are owned privately, and represent a total expenditure of about £2,500,000. In addition, the private firms and public companies engaged in the manufacture of films and accessories and in the hiring of films have a capital of about £2,540,000 making a total for British firms exclusively engaged in this industry of £12,870,000. Calculation has shown too that some 125,000 persons are employed in cinematograph theatres their weekly wages probably reaching £250,000 or £12,000,000 a year. Six years ago the wages cannot have amounted to more than £1,000. These figures are all for the actual cinematograph trade, the manufacture of projecting machinery and cameras, the taking and display of the films and the organisation of the theatres, but indirectly the trade affects an even wider field of industry. As showing the popularity of this class of entertainment, it is stated that the audiences at these theatres number no less than eight millions weekly.

CALCUTTA AND ITS SERVANTS.

THERE seems to be no end to the evils, for which Calcutta people are prepared to blame the recent changes of Government. We have all been informed by the recent suggestion of registration, and by a rather voluminous correspondence in the Calcutta papers, that Calcutta has been having a lot of trouble with its servants lately. The case of the man who, it was reported the other day, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for an assault upon his mistress, shows the rebellious attitude which some adopt and this, it is suggested, is only an exaggeration of the independent spirit, which is displayed by all. We in Bombay readily sympathise, for have we not troubles of our own? However, it is amusing to find that a correspondent to the *Englishman* attributes this change in the servant's attitude to the changes of Government. "The urgent requirements," he says, "of Government, new capitals, new seats, new courts, all require larger number of servants. With facilities for employment in Calcutta on the one side and Delhi on the other in Ranchi and Bankipore, and Dacca and Chittagong—no scheme of registration can be effective." We did not imagine that the transfer of the capital and the working of new provinces had increased the number of *sahib log* needing servants to such an extent. We had understood that the *sahib log* had been moved from place to place only, and that the same number of servants sufficed. This correspondent, in his just indignation, has probably "stretched" things a little. For ourselves we hope that Calcutta will try registration and, if they can make it a success on that side, that it will come to Bombay.

A MILITARY report, on the arrangements for the Coronation Durbar, held at Delhi in December 1911, has been compiled and published under the orders of His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief in India, by Major R. B. Graham, 33rd Punjabis, D.A.Q.M.G. It puts on record all the military orders, the disposition and accommodation of troops and will be invaluable to the D.A.Q.M.G., who is responsible for the arrangements for the next function of the kind.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

For the past fortnight the heat has been excessive in Calcutta, and by a sultry coincidence, Thursday—which as you know is our English mail day, in each week—registered a mean temperature, not only very much in excess of the mean of the other days, but nearly approaching the record of all time. I can safely leave it to you to imagine the discomfort and discontent that this dispensation engendered, and how the toilers, who have been left to carry on the business of the community, have grumbled and growled at the better fortune of the lucky ones who have escaped from this city of dreadful days and tortured nights in the worst summer of a generation's experience. That is the only consolation the saheb has, namely, to express his unmitigated disgust with the prevailing conditions. Having thus relieved his feelings, he must go to work just as if the weather were the most bracing and enjoyable that could be conceived. His sense of responsibility and devotion to duty have to carry him through the ordeal, no matter how trying. And to the credit of the white man in India, it has to be said, that only real, incapacitating illness prevents him coming up to scratch. Unfortunately, this sort of illness is much in evidence in Calcutta just now, and the gaps in the commercial and official outfits are disconcertingly frequent, this makes the heat and burthen of the day all the harder to bear by those who are still hale; yet the booming trade of the port is coped with somehow, and the administration proceeds with quiet efficiency.

Sad to say, what is sauce for the white goose is not sauce for the brown gander. The Indian proletariat is not showing the same cheerful resignation to the inevitable as the white sahebs who pay its wages. Its temper has completely broken down under the strain of the heat, and we hear of revolts, strikes and caves from nearly all the centres of labour. Two jute mills and one cotton mill have already closed their doors on account of the unreasonable demands of the operatives. The managers of these concerns are convinced that the malcontents would not, as one graphically put it, be satisfied with toasted angels. The men simply do not want to work, and any excuse is good enough to give way to the awful lassitude of the moment. Yet one has not the heart to blame them too much, Indian labour being what it is. It is really a pity that all work cannot be suspended till, at any rate, we get a few thunderstorms to make the atmospheric conditions a little more bearable.

To show you the difference in the attitudes of the Indians and the Europeans, I may be allowed to quote the preposterous suggestion of a serious journal, which in a special manner represents the Indian Bar of the Calcutta High Court. It is nothing less than that the courts should not begin to sit until 5 o'clock in the evening, and remain in session, with a short interval for dinner, till 11 o'clock at night; which is to say, that in order to administer to the comfort of lawyers, most of them natives of the soil, suitors, who have been working all day, must break into their night's rest to secure indifferent justice. If the suggestion were made by way of a joke one might raise a feeble smile, but it is put forward in all seriousness, and the Chief Justice is urged earnestly to consider it. Thank goodness, there is no chance of his Lordship doing anything so absurd, even to please his particular pets of the Bar Library; but what he is inclined to do, if the present heat does not abate, is to close the courts for a few weeks, as was done in 1888 when things were as bad as they are to-day. It would certainly be a relief for which more than the legal fraternity would be grateful; but it would only slightly ameliorate the inconvenience from which the mercantile community are suffering. If the labour unrest is not speedily cured, there is no knowing into what sort of chaotic state the trade of the port will be thrown. The coolies, departmentally employed by the Port Trust, are notoriously the most sensitive in the whole labour market; they have an exaggerated sense of their importance and dignity, and they are cute enough to appreciate the difficulty of their superiors to enforce the most obvious restraint and discipline. When Sir Frederick Dumayne decided that the Port Trust should employ their own coolies in a permanent labour department, in order to be independent of the contractors, he was assured by business men, who had more experience of Bengal, that he was making a mistake. It was his pleasure to regard this advice as interested, given with the sole object of retaining to the commercial community a monopoly long enjoyed with profit to them, but with considerable expense to the Port Trust. Being a wilful man, he had his way, but as was predicted, he was not long in finding out that he had bitten off more than he could chew. It would, however, have been fatal to his reputation to admit defeat, and he set to work to justify his action by extraordinary palliatives, which have been both the amusement and the despair of the much-tried import trades. The coolies are the spoiled darlings of the nation; they know it, and their swank is simply amazing. These men have now gone out on strike because they do not feel up to working themselves and resent the employment of ticca coolies to whom the same wages are paid. So that the whole work of the jetties may not be brought to a standstill, the Port Trust have been obliged to fall back on Messrs. Bird and Co., who in the old days did nearly all the transport of the Port Trust efficiently and consistently. As a makeshift, these emergency tactics are fairly satisfactory, but there is sure to be a bad dreakdown before long, unless the permanent staff come to their senses and resume work. At present they show no disposition to compromise! They are advised by their sirdars that they hold the whiphand, and have but to hold out to bring their employers to their knees. The boast is not quite vain. Sir Frederick Dumayne being away in England on leave, it is unlikely that his *locum tenens* will adopt the drastic remedy of abolishing the departmental coolies, which alone can work a permanent cure. It will be interesting to watch the development of this extremely awkward situation, which is of far more interest to our merchants than the situation in the Balkans.

In the long true tale which I have just narrated, you will find the real explanation of the refusal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to sponsor the project of an international exhibition in Calcutta in 1916. When Messrs. Knight and Hart, the promoters, first canvassed the leaders of the mercantile community, most of them thought it would be a very good thing, both for the trade of Calcutta and for her prestige; it seemed a capital device to get even with the Government of India, who had so stupidly attempted to rob the Queen of the Eastern Seas of her metropolitan glory. One of the representatives of the Chamber in the Bengal Legislative Council, who for the present shall be name less, was perfectly enthusiastic over the scheme, and practically promised to win the Committee to its boosting. Had Messrs. Knight and Hart been wise in their generation and rigged the local daily press with this promise, they would have committed the Chamber beyond recall; but for some reason, into which I need not too closely enquire, they allowed this obvious opportunity to slip, and they are now paying for their unpardonable myopia. When the honourable legislative representative aforesaid went with the great project to the long-headed Secretary of the Chamber, he was met with a cold douche which soon extinguished all his Highland enthusiasm. What price, he was asked, the congestion at the jetties? How did he propose to get the Port Trust to deal with the large imports for the exhibition when they could not deal adequately with the ordinary imports of the port, which were increasing daily? The poser hit him "between wind and water," and from a zealous partisan, he became at once a steadfast opponent. When the promoters met the Committee by appointment, they were not long in realising that a change had come over the spirit of the dream, for their ancient ally was the first to bid them desist, as it was no go. One of the adventurers afterwards told me that arguing with that Committee was like talking to a dead wall. Messrs. Knight and Hart have since been to Darjeeling to see Lord Carmichael, but I have no hope of their success; to find a site and official backing for the exhibition is too much like the quest of the Holy Grail to promise attainment. Besides the Governor could hardly support an undertaking, which is looked at askance by the very people it is intended to profit. The Calcutta Trades Association invariably follows the lead of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and in this case will be only too glad to endorse the opinion of the more influential body. The fact that the Allahabad Exhibition was not a financial success, in spite of the engineering of Sir John Hewett, has alarmed Indian opinion which will not advocate a divergence of public funds to an object so speculative as an international exhibition must of necessity be. No, I don't think there is any chance for this enterprise, even were the promoters to offer to take all the financial risk themselves. The obstacle of a site would be insuperable. The population would never consent to the exhibition being held anywhere on the maidan; then where else? The only solution that I can think of would be for Messrs. Knight and Hart to enter into an alliance with Sir Frederick Dumayne, for him to let them have the reclamation at Behala, and construct a new dock gate to let in to special quays the steamers bringing the exhibits for their show. But even to that *dernier ressort*, there would be legitimate objections by people who hold, and rightly hold that the Calcutta Port Trust cannot cope with their ordinary work, and to embark on so immense a bye-product would be to stultify themselves and injure beyond repair the commerce of the port. So "Ichabod" may be written over the portal of that international exhibition.

Perhaps the most exciting domestic discontent at the moment is that provoked by the distemper, I can call it by no other name, of our *nowkers*. They are ever kittle-cattle, but the heat or something else has made them more than ordinarily *difficile*. The Calcutta *dustoor* is most tyrannical. The respectable citizen, who lives south of Park Street, is obliged to maintain an unconscionable number of servants to do a very ordinary amount of work. The consequence is that they have plenty of idle time, so useful to the devil for mischief; and there is always mischief afoot in the servants' quarters. There are seldom two of the same caste, and they fight like cats over the right to rob their masters. In the old days these rows were soon settled by the application of *argumentum ad baculinum*, but that pastoral device is very much out of date, and woe betide a saheb, who nowadays corrects his syce or khit with a stick, or the memsaheb who slaps her ayah. There is sure to be retaliation, either by an attack in the dark, generally with a knife or a lathi, or a charge in the police court for grievous hurt, wounds to substantiate the charge being subsequently acquired in a most ingenious manner, so as to give the most hideous appearance with a minimum of pain. The risk is not good enough, and the moderation of the master is translated as timidity by the budmash section, which, sad to relate, is becoming more numerous and more influential in the *nowker* class, partly on account of the demand by the hotels and restaurants for ticca servants, and partly on account of the predilect on of globe-trotters, especially American, for smart rascals who can speak English and know the dark and picturesque corners of the city. Only this week one of the presidency magistrates sentenced a scoundrel of a table-boy to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing at the dead of night into the bedroom of a lady whom he knew to be alone and unprotected, and attacking her with a knife. It is this case which has brought into prominence a disability from which the saheb has suffered acutely but mostly uncomplainingly for the last ten years at least, ever since the old respectable boarding-house gave way to the modern leviathan hotel. Many and quaint are the remedies proposed to cure the diseased condition, but not an efficacious nostrum in the lot. I verily believe that this servant problem will become more and more perplexing until Europeans learn to do with fewer servants, and to pay those that are absolutely necessary, wages, which will make it worth their while to be faithful and civil; honest, according to the European standard, they will never be; and it were idle to expect it. Comparative honesty is, however, quite possible in the arrangement I have suggested.

The Beighton Hockey Tournament came to an end this evening, but by far the most intersting match was that between the Customs and the Rangers in the semi-finals last Tuesday. In spite of their bad luck at Bombay, the Customs were still locally regarded as a team in a class by themselves, and everybody expected to see them retain without difficulty the cup which they had won for the last three years, without being extended. But to the huge surprise of the sporting community they were beaten and beaten on their merits. They undoubtedly had the greater portion of the game, but they failed miserably in driving home an attack; they indulged in a lot of pretty passing and other finesse, but in carrying an assault to its logical conclusion they seemed to have neither the will nor the energy. Their opponents got home every time they made a combined assault. Their forwards were individually not to be compared with the Customs forwards, but their team-play was inspired by the one great object of goal scoring as often as a chance presented itself. And that is how they won. The disappointment of the Customs was deep. They were particularly eager to win this time because it was the last tournament that Mr. J. Stevens would assist at as superintendent of the Calcutta Preventive Service. He has been transferred to Rangoon as Collector, and the Preventive Officers are losing a superior, who for ten years has devoted himself to their best interests in a way that commanded their respect and gained their affection. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Nind, who acted before, and who is a man of the same kidney. The Customs hockey team will accordingly get incentive enough to retrieve their lost laurels next year. There is no mistake that their defeat at Bombay took much of the starch out of them, and it will require judicious encouragement from above to restore their good conceit.

MONTENEGRO'S SUBMISSION.

NO PARTITION OF ALBANIA.

QUIETER TONE NOW ADOPTED IN ROME.

GREEKS CAPTURE A BRITISH SHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5.

Reuter learns that the Ambassadors were busy exchanging visits prior to to-day's Conference.

It is understood that Sir Edward Grey, at the Conference, announced Montenegro's submission, which has created the greatest satisfaction.

The rumours of the partition of Albania by Austria and Italy are characterised in diplomatic circles as all nonsense. Both Austria and Italy, are interested in seeing Albania autonomous.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith announced the submission of Montenegro. He said, "King Nicholas is to be congratulated, both in the interests of his own country and of international peace."

A Foreign Office *communique* has been issued which, after expressing great satisfaction at the decision of Montenegro, says the Powers will now consider what arrangements shall be made in future regarding Skutari. The Ambassadors will re-assemble on Thursday.

LATER.

At to-day's meeting of Ambassadors, Sir Edward Grey reminded the Conference, that the status of Albania had already been settled by the Ambassadors in December. He added that Austria and Italy had been entrusted to prepare a draft project, which would be submitted at the next meeting. He also read a draft of the peace terms, which will be submitted to the various Governments for approval.

The rumours of action by Austria and Italy in Albania, were not discussed.

LATER.

M. Barthou, the French Premier, in his important speech at Caen, referring to the Balkan crisis, emphasised the fact that France associated herself with the proposals for a demonstration against Montenegro, because such action alone was calculated to avert a dangerous rupture, while remaining faithful to the policy of enforcing respect for the decisions of Europe.

ITALY'S QUIETER TONE.

ROME, May 6.

A message to the *Tribuna* says that Essad Pasha intends to embark his troops, and that Djavid Pasha will be obliged to do the same. In such an event, the journal says, the importance of the Austro-Italian expedition to restore order in Albania would be diminished, and the expedition might even be cancelled. Italy does not desire conquests, and no one would be happier to leave to a provisional government of Albania the honour of constituting the new administration.

TEXT OF MONTENEGRIN NOTE.

CETINJE, May 6.

After two days' heated discussion in the Council, King Nicholas drafted a telegram to Sir Edward Grey, saying :—

"My Government set forth its reason for its attitude on the Skutari question in the Note of the 30th of April. Its standpoint was inspired by the eternal principle of justice. I repeat that my right is sanctified by history, and my dignity and that of my people does not permit me to submit to isolated orders. I therefore place the destiny of Skutari in the hands of the Powers."

It was after the drafting of this telegram that the majority of the Cabinet resigned.

BRITISH COLLIER CAPTURED.

PORT SAID, May 6.

The Greek destroyer "Doxa" has captured the British collier "Southfield," fifteen miles from Haifa, and has escorted her to Crete. It is reported that the "Southfield" carried 5,640 tons of coal for the Turkish Government railways.

BRITISH POLO TEAM.

LONDON, May 6.

In receiving the members of the British polo team, the King discussed their prospects with them and wished them every success in their endeavour.

THE CHINESE MURDER.

PEKING, May 6.

The Premier's secretary, Hung, has taken refuge at Tsingtau. He has telegraphed confessing that he fraudulently used the name of the Cabinet. He says he only intended to expose the misdeeds of ex-Minister Sung; he never contemplated murder.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 6.

The death is announced of Mrs. D'Oyly Carte.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Henvey, formerly Assistant Foreign Secretary in India.

[Mrs. D'Oyly Carte was the widow of the well-known impressario, and founder of the famous D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. For a good many years after his death she conducted the interests of the company.]

CASES IN CAMERA.

IMPORTANT HOUSE OF LORDS JUDGMENT.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO PUBLICITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 6.

The House of Lords gave a unanimous judgment yesterday, in a remarkable case, in which a lady and her solicitor appealed against the decision of Mr Justice Bargrave Deane, which was upheld by a full Court of Appeal, condemning as contempt of court their having communicated to third parties a transcript of proceedings *in camera* for nullity of marriage, in which the lady was the petitioner.

Lord Shaw gave a long and elaborate judgment dealing with the whole question of the right of judges to hear cases *in camera*, and expressed the view that the judges had encroached in this respect upon the constitutional rights of the people. If the judgment in the present case were upheld, an easy way would be opened for judges to remove their proceedings from the light, and such an impairment of the right of the people would be intolerable in a free country.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

TORONTO, May 6.

Addressing a mass meeting of ten thousand persons here, Sir Wilfrid Laurier contrasted the Liberal and Conservative naval policies. He pointed out that the Admiralty itself had asserted that the Navy was equal to any emergency; therefore the Canadian Government's emergency policy had nothing to support it. He denounced the Government's policy of voting three Dreadnoughts to be concentrated in Home waters; and possibly to come back to Canada after some years of service. Who could be found to man and work them? He advocated strenuously the establishment of local navies to replace the warships withdrawn from colonial waters. Defence, like charity, should begin at home.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WARM TRIBUTE FROM FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, May 6.

Speaking at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Asiatic Society yesterday, the French Ambassador said that the work of the International Colonial Institute now meeting in London, and their society, supplemented each other.

The former dealt with administration, and the other European Powers with Eastern possessions were naturally deeply interested in the administrative problems of India. On these researches the society threw helpful light, since it interpreted the genius of the East to the people of the West.

M. Joseph Chailly paid tribute to the Government of India and governors such as Lord Reay. India, he said, afforded an excellent field for researches, such as those conducted by the Society, in many things recent in time, but ancient in spirit. In some respects the atmosphere in India was that of the eleventh century.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

IMPROVED STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, May 5.

The Persian Legation announces that Colonel Hjalmarsen has arrived at Bushire, and sent off to Borasjan arms, which have arrived at Bushire, for the Government.

A further force of gendarmes, consisting of 278 infantry and 168 cavalry, with 25 Mitrailleuses left Teheran on April 25th, for Fars.

The situation in the South is generally much improved. The Governor of the Gulf Ports has drawn up a scheme ensuring complete security in the Gulf.

TEHERAN, May 6.

The Persian Government has accepted the British offer of £100,000 for purposes of the Gendarmery in the South. The Government has also decided to allocate £ 200,000 of the joint Anglo-Russian advance of £400,000 to the Gendarmery.

CHINESE LOAN.

NEGATIVED BY LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

PEKING, May 6.

The Lower House of Parliament, after a stormy scene, voted by 374 votes to 222, against the Five-Power Loan.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY

OFFICIAL VISIT TO COLONIES IN AFRICA.

LONDON, May 5.

It is reported in Berlin that the Crown Prince will visit the German African Colonies in September, on board a battle-ship.

THE India General Steam Navigation Company has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on ordinary shares.

ATTACK BY AIR.

GREAT MEETING IN LONDON.

TO URGE ON QUESTION OF AERIAL DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5.

A great non-party meeting was held at the Mansion House to-day, presided over by the Lord Mayor, to urge that adequate provision be made to achieve complete security from attack by air vessels.

The gathering was most representative, including many peers and members of the House of Commons, as well as representatives of banks, commercial houses and the Stock Exchange.

The Duke of Argyll moved that Great Britain undertake measures, which would rend as early as possible to give Britain an ample margin of air supremacy in airships and aeroplanes, as against the next strongest naval Power.

Sir Edward Beauchamp, the chairman of Lloyd's moved a resolution for the formation of a National Aeronautical Defence Association.

All the resolutions were passed unanimously.

[The mail papers say that the first resolution to be submitted to the meeting was that "The command of the sea and the command of the air have become inter-dependent factors in the defence policy of this country."

The second resolution advocated, "A margin of superiority of air supremacy of two to one in airships and aeroplanes as against the next strongest naval Power." The third resolution said that any steps the Government might take in the directions indicated would receive the warm approval of the citizens.

Among those who had been invited to take charge of the resolutions, were Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Lord Devonport, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Faithfull Begg, chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir John Wolfe Barry, representing the City Companies, Rear-Admiral E. F. Inglefield, secretary of Lloyd's, Mr. George Roffey, chairman of the Corn Exchange, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Methuen, Lord Faber, Lord Saye and Sele, Mr. Walter Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, the Duke of Bedford, Lord St. Davids, Mr. R. Yerburgh, M.P., the Lord Mayors of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leeds, Lord Desborough, and Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

POWERFUL BOMB.

FOUND AMONGST LETTERS IN LONDON POST OFFICE.

LONDON, May 5.

An unaddressed nitro-glycerine bomb was discovered to-day, among letters, which were being sorted in the South-Eastern district office. It was sufficiently powerful to blow up the building, in which several hundred men were working.

FRANCE AND HER ARMY.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO NATION'S PATRIOTISM.

LONDON, May 6.

In his speech at Caen, M. Barthou emphasised the French love of peace; but said that peace must be conformable to her pride and dignity. He appealed to the patriotism of the nation, which he said would not grudge the money nor the men necessary for the security and existence of the country. The Government would stand or fall by the Three Years' Service Bill and would retain with the colours for another year conscripts, whose two-yearly service would expire in October. He pointed out that the German Army was already 180,000 stronger than the French, without taking into consideration the increases provided by the recent German Army Bill.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI.

PROMISES STERN MEASURES ON PLOTTERS.

PEKING, May 5.

In a manifesto, Yuan Shih-K'ai, referring to the threatening reports of Sun Yat-Sen's agitation in Shanghai, emphatically warns the people, while he is President, not to allow plotters to stir up trouble. He says he has hitherto refrained from employing military force, lest the people should be alarmed, and because he hoped the conspirators would cease their evil ways.

He refers to the coming presidential election, after which, he says, he hopes to be relieved of the cares of office.

TURKISH BATTLE-SHIPS.

DENIAL THAT THEY ARE TO BE SOLD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.

The Porte denies that the two Turkish battle-ships, now building at Elswick and Barrow, the purchase of which Britain was reported to have been negotiating, will be sold. Their construction is proceeding on behalf of the Turkish Navy.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

LONDON, May 6.

The House of Representatives has passed the tobacco schedule of the Tariff Bill.

SUFFRAGE BILL.

OPENING OF DEBATE IN HOUSE.

PREMIER AND SIR E. GREY TO OPPOSE EACH OTHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5.

According to the Government's promise, when the Franchise Bill was withdrawn, Mr. Dickinson has introduced his Bill, under the provisions of which six million women will be enfranchised.

The fact that a Liberal introduced and a Unionist seconded the Bill, while its rejection was moved *vice versa*, indicates the complete confusion on the question.

It is expected that Mr. Asquith will speak against Sir Edward Grey, for, the division to-morrow night is certain to be close.

LONDON, May 6.

The chief feature of the Suffrage debate in the House of Commons was the small attendance, and the listlessness of the proceedings in the absence of the prominent personages, who will speak to-day. Supporters and opponents of the Bill united in denouncing the excesses of the militants.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

VARIOUS PRISONERS APPEAR IN COURT.

LONDON, May 5.

The Suffragettes arrested in the raid on their headquarters re-appeared at Bow Street to-day. Mr. Drew, the printer of the *Suffragette*, apologised and promised to print no more Suffragette publications. He was bound over in the sum of £1,500.

Mrs. Drummond and Miss Annie Kenney were refused bail. They shouted that they would "hunger-strike."

Miss. Lansbury appeared in court to-day, and was fined £2.

Other demonstrators were fined sums ranging from £5 to £1.

MORE FIENDISH SCHEMES.

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Bodkin, during the proceedings against the Suffragettes at Bow Street yesterday, made a long statement in which he outlined the various Suffragette outrages and burnings. He said that the documents, which had been seized, revealed a scheme for scattering powder in music-halls and theatres, which would cause violent sneezing and tremendous irritation of the skin, even through the thickest clothes. Another letter suggested that, for a cost of less than £20, damage to the extent of at least £20,000 was certain.

Mr. Bodkin announced that he was considering the legal position of persons who had contributed to the funds, and who were known from their cheques.

THE SACRED THREAD.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE IN BENGAL AND BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The question of wearing the sacred thread is troubling the higher caste Hindus of both Bengal and Behar. Recently two Brahmin zemindars at a Muzaffarpur ordered their Kurmi tenants to throw away the sacred thread, which they had adopted. The Kurmis refused to do so, whereupon they were assaulted by the zemindars with swords. The deputy magistrate of Mozafferpore sentenced the zemindars to six months' imprisonment. They moved the High Court and have obtained a rule against their conviction and sentence.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

PROBABLE DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* cables :—

A discussion on the opium question is likely to take place this week in the House of Commons.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

SIX MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

In connection with the Barai-Karai dacoity, the Barisal Police searched several houses in the Backergunj and Nalchati police stations, and arrested six men of the poorer class yesterday. Nothing incriminating was found in their houses.

FIRE IN SIMLA.

LOSS OF Rs. 50,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 6.

A fire broke out in the Lower Bazaar at half past twelve last night and a range of shops was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at fifty thousand rupees.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

FRONTIER FIGHT.

COL. RAINEY'S FORCE ENGAGED.

NIKZAN KHEL ATTACKED IN STRONG POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 6.

A press *communique* issued in the Foreign Department states :— "On the 4th inst. a party of the Southern Waziristan Militia, on the look out for the outlaw, was attacked. Colonel Rainey's escort on the 3rd instant opened fire on six armed men, who had refused to stop when challenged. A party of Nikzan Khel, who were encamped close by near Toi Khula, took up a strong position above the Militia on hearing the firing, and opened fire. The Militia, under Subadar Kawan Khan, after traversing very difficult ground, attacked their assailants and drove them off after a determined fight. One sepoy was killed and the subadar and two sepoys received slight wounds. Three of the traders were wounded, two dangerously.

BRAHMIN WOMEN ROBBED.

ORNAMENTS TORN FROM THEIR EARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, May 6.

A series of daring robberies, attended with violence, in which the victims were Brahmin women, are reported from Serdmadevi, in the early hours of Sunday morning. It appears that four robberies took place exactly at the same hour in different parts of the town. Owing to intense heat, the women-folk were sleeping in the verandahs of their houses, and this probably facilitated the work of the thieves. In one case, when a woman was awake and offered resistance, the miscreant dealt a severe blow on her forehead, and cutting her ear-lobes, removed the jewels, in another they tore away the ear-lobes. One woman escaped injury, as she quietly submitted to the burglars' demand to surrender her jewels. Similar robberies are reported to have occurred at Verduanallur and Ambasamudram within the past few days. These crimes, which all occurred within the space of 48 hours, have created panic among the people.

Sermadevi, it may be mentioned, is a big place and the headquarters of the Divisional Magistrate.

CALCUTTA MILL STRIKERS.

RIOTOUS SCENE AT THE BENGAL COTTON MILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Yesterday there was a fresh disturbance at the Bengal Cotton Mills between the strikers and the mill authorities. It originated in the strikers assaulting the non-strikers, and when Mr. Wroe, Assistant Manager, interfered, brick-bats were thrown at him. The police having been informed, order was restored, and the wounded millhands were sent to hospital. The mill is being guarded by European sergeants.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KAYANGULAM, May 6.

Under the auspices of the Sri Ram Krishna Sangam Haripad a new Sri Ram Krishna Asram was opened on the 4th instant by Swami Nirmalanandaji. A portrait of Sri Ram Krishna was taken out in procession, accompanied by music, from Valiakotram to the Asram, and was installed there after a *homa* ceremony. About a thousand poor were fed yesterday, and a public meeting was held in the evening at the English school, at which Swami Nirmalananda gave religious discourses.

MEDICAL MISSION TO TURKEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 6.

Dr. Ansari of the Indian Medical Mission writes from Omerli, that the Croissant Rouge, Turkey, are discussing the advisability of sending a few representatives of the Society to India to thank the Indian Mussalmans for their generous financial help.

The village of Omerli has been named Hindia Kui, by the Turkish authorities, as a compliment to the Indian Mussalmans.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

There was a decrease of prices at the opium sale to-day, when 575 chests of uncertified opium were offered, the general average prices per chest realised being Rs. 2,991 against Rs. 3,011 at the last sale and Rs. 3,050 at the March sale. The total receipts at to-day's sale were Rs. 17,19,825, while at the last sale Rs. 33,12,100 was realised on 1,100 chests. To-day's was the first sale at which a reduced quantity of uncertified opium was offered.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. MacTier to be President of the Haj Committee, Bombay vice Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S resigned.

RANGOON FIRES.

INCREASE OF RATE OF INSURANCE.

PORT TRUST'S INADEQUATE PRECAUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 6.

Anent the recent fire at the Port Trust foreshore godowns, at which extensive damage was caused, the Burma Fire Insurance Association have sent a communication to the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, pointing out that the great havoc caused by the fire was, to a certain extent, due to the defect of hose nozzle pressure, which, unless great, is almost useless for fighting a serious conflagration. Another contributory cause was the undesirable mixed storage allowed of hazardous and non-hazardous goods. In view of the series of disastrous fires, which have occurred recently at the Port Trust godown, the Burma Insurance Committee have reluctantly been compelled to increase from date, their rate of insurance on goods, stored in all or in any iron godown, belonging to the Port Trust, to twelve annas per cent., whether such goods be hazardous or non-hazardous. The adjacent risk clause is to apply as before, and this rate to endure till such time as the risk of considerable damage by fire in such godowns is appreciably lessened.

BOMBAY RACECOURSE.

LONG LEASE APPLIED FOR BY THE TURF CLUB.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding

Consideration was given to a Government letter, dated 19th April, 1913, in the Judicial Department, forwarding a letter, dated 11th idem from the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, and asking on what terms the Board were willing to grant a long lease to the Turf Club for the Bombay Racecourse.

The application from the Turf Club asked for a lease for thirty years and on option for another period of thirty years. The application was made on the ground that the Club had spent a large amount of money and had improved the land.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey asked if after the lease the central plot of land enclosed by the course would be left open to the public?

Mr. Cadell said that at present many people were allowed to go there.

Sir Vithaldas said that they were allowed on sufferance.

Mr. Tod suggested that the land in the centre might be reserved as a recreation ground.

Mr. Cadell said that in its present condition it was not fit to be used for such purposes.

Mr. thought said that it might be levelled and filled up.

The Chairman said that it meant a large expenditure which the Trust was not in a position to make.

Mr. Wacha said that the Trust had spent every pice it had and now they were unable to make any further expenditure for a work which was their legitimate function.

Mr. Tod said suggested the Turf Club might be asked to level and fill up the centre plot.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Tod suggested that the land in the centre should be filled up by the Turf Club, and whether it should be made a condition of the lease?

Mr. Wacha said that if a recreation ground was to be made, it should be made by the Trust. It was the duty of the Trust and they must make it suitable for the public use. He was against leasing the racecourse for thirty years. Ten-year would be quite sufficient.

Mr. Cadell said that if a racecourse was to be made in Bombay, the present land was the proper place for it. The Board could not very well refuse the lease, when they were unable to provide a recreation ground themselves.

Mr. Wacha doubted if a racecourse could be termed a public recreation ground as it was a well known fact that recreation grounds were meant for the masses, whilst a racecourse was not.

Mr. Tod suggested that the consideration of the subject be postponed while the Chairman found out what the Turf Club the wanted to be done.

Consideration of the letter was postponed.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SLUMS.

Last year the Board asked Government for a grant of Rs 4,50,000 for experimental improvement schemes in the slums.

The Bombay Government having conveyed the request to the Government of India, the Imperial Government made a non-recurring grant of twenty-seven lakhs. The Government of Bombay had given a grant of four lakhs out of that grant to the Trust for experiental improvement schemes in the slums.

The Board, while thanking the Government for the grant, asked its Improvement Committee to utilise the grant for the purpose.

TRUST'S LAND TRANSACTIONS.

The Chairman circulated the following for the information of the Trustees :—

"On analysing the Trust land transactions for the year 1912-13, I find that we leased in the year 79, plots aggregating 54,306 sq. yds. in area and yielding an aggregate rent of Rs. 1,43,312 per annum. We also sold five plots aggreating 56,246 sq. yd. in area for Rs. 5,86,826.

This sum being available to us for use as capital, we may take it as saving us so much borrowing and therefore equivalent to an annual saving of 401 per cent on Rs. 5,86,826 which is the same as if we leased land at an annual rental of Rs. 27,053. Thus, in all, 84 plots were disposed of in the year, their area being 110,532 sq. yds. and their rental Rs. 1,70,365. The number of plots disposed of is easily a record, the previous highest being 59 in the year 1910-11. The total area disposed of is more than 50 per cent. above the previous best, viz., 69,393 sq. yds. in 1909-10, while the annual rental is second only to that of the plots disposed of in 1906-07, which came to Rs. 175,400."

CALCUTTA COOLIES' STRIKE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The Port Commissioner's coolies' strike is over. Last evening the authorities decided to grant the request of the coolies of one rupee increment to their wages, and as soon as this decision was made known this morning the coolies returned to work *nmasse*.

BENARES COLLEGE.

QUESTION OF FUTURE MANAGEMENT.

MRS. BESANT ASKED TO RETAIN HER OFFICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Central Hindu College has been held here. On the motion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya recorded its unanimous opinion that was desirable that the management of the College should be handed over to the Hindu University Society, as early as might be practicable, and appointed a committee consisting of Babu Ganga Prasad Varma, Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, and Babu Bhagavan Das (secretary), to communicate with the Trustees who were not present, and to report at its next meeting, what steps would be necessary to give effect to the opinions; the present Managing Committee continuing to carry on the administration of the College till the transfer is effected.

In view of the differences, which have arisen between Mrs. Annie Besant and some of her old fellow-workers Mrs. Besant has offered in writing to resign the presidentship of the Board of Trustees and chairmanship of the Managing Committee of the College; but, said in her letter that if the Trustees would so wish, she would continue in office till the College would merge into the Hindu University.

On the motion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Trustees resolved in view of the valuable services rendered to the Central Hindu College, by Mrs. Annie Besant in the past, she be requested to continue in both the offices of the President of the Board and Chairman of the Managing Committee, until the College is handed over to the Hindu University Society and to withdraw the two letters which she has addressed in connection therewith to the Trustees. The action of the Managing Committee, in accepting the resignations, tendered by nineteen members of the staff, was upheld. But on the motion of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, seconded by Mr. Bertram Keightley, the resolution was recorded,

The Board of Trustees placed on record their deep appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Arundale, Rai Iqbal, Narain Gurtu, Miss Arundale and other honorary workers of the college and the two schools, but at the same time recorded their regret that they should have tendered their resignations collectively and in the form and language in which they did it.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

FURTHER CHARGE AGAINST MAHOMED AREEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANANNORE, May 6.

The court reassembled at 10 oclock this morning for the trial of Havildar Mahomed Areef on three charges. The accused was arraigned upon the charge that he, when employed as a clerk in the Adjutant's office of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, entered to the credit of the Quartermaster's establishment a sum of Rs. 662-12-6 in the general state of accounts, drawn on account of travelling allowances with intent to cause wrongful gain to some person. In the Form "G," prepared by him, a sum of Rs. 32-13 only was entered instead of the whole amount and the balance Rs 629-15-6 he fraudulently credited to the Adjutant's establishment under the heading "miscellaneous"

To this charge the accused pleaded not guilty.

Captain F. D. Lemon, 86th C.I., prosecuted.

Captain Spitfa and Major E. H. Payne, Deputy Comptroller of Military Accounts, were examined and the case for the prosecution on this charge was closed.

MOSLEM-HINDU UNION.

ASSOCIATION ORGANISED AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 6.

A Moslem-Hindu Union Association has been organised in Lahore, with Nawab Fatehali Khan Kazilbash, C.I.E., as president, and Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal, as provisional secretary. A subcommittee has been formed to draft rules and constitution, under the guidance of Sir P. C. Chatterji.

MR. DAWSON ACQUITTED OF THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet to-day disposed of a case in which Mr. Dawson of Isa Bheel Tea Estate was charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly and abetment of theft.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and the court, accepting the verdict, acquitted Mr. Dawson.

Mr Dudley Myers, who regenerated the European Defence Association, writes to the papers from Simla, suggesting the formation of a society in Calcutta to be called the Culcutta Civil League to safeguard the civil interests of the European residents of Calcutta.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A FAMILY FEUD.

An appeal against the sentence of transportation for life passed on Rasul Mussa, by the Sessions Judge of Broach, on a charge of murder brought against him, was heard by the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah, at the High Court.

Mr. H. Campbell, barister-at-law, appeared for the appellant, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Rasul Mussa was a neighbour of one Ibrahim Adam Dal, and both dwelt at Godbhara. It appears that in October last the daughter of Rasul and the son of Ibrahim quarrelled, and the mothers of the children took up their respective sides and continued the altercation between themselves, which became so furious that eventually Ibrahim came to his wife's assistance, and between him and Rasul Mussa's wife and mother hot words passed, which so aggravated the quarrel that in consequence Rasul's maternal uncle became a party to the fracas by tussling with Ibrahim. At this time Rasul Mussa was absent from Godbhara, and it was four days later that he returned. Hearing of what had passed, Rasul lost no time in waylaying Ibrahim on his return from a mosque, attacking and injuring him with a hatchet, with the result, that he sustained severe injuries, which after a few days resulted fatally Rasul disappeared from the place, but was arrested a fortnight later.

He was placed on trial before the Sessions Judge, before whom Rasul endeavoured to establish an alibi, and to prove that the charge against him, was false and concocted with the idea of making him suffer unjustly owing to the bitter feeling that existed between him and the deceased's wife.

Before their Lordships, Mr. Campbell argued that the deed was committed without premeditation in the heat of passion, on a sudden impulse and without the offenders having taken undue advantage or having acted in a cruel or unusual manner.

Their Lordships held that it was not done without premeditation and dismissed the appeal.

A BHIL BURGLAR.

Before the Sessions Judge of Nasik, a Bhil named Dagdu Luxuman was charged with house-breaking. The accused, it was alleged, entered the house of one Kottu at midnight, when the inmates were asleep, and attempted to break open a safe; but the noise attending his efforts awoke Kottu, who, with the assistance of others, caught the thief red-handed armed with an iron-bar. The accused was apparently not more than 35 years of age, but had been previously convicted on not less than five occasions. Before the Sessions Judge he denied all the previous convictions, but these were conclusively proved against him, and, in consequence, the Judge held that the accused was an incorrigible criminal and sentenced him to six years rigorous imprisonment.

An application against the conviction was presented before their Lordships by the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah. The petition stated that the sentence was unduly severe and prayed for its reduction.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MOTHER BRANDS HER SON.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged three washerwomen named Manikbai, Bhani and Jamnabai with branding a boy named Amba Purushotam, aged about twelve, and the son of the second accused.

It appears that on the 26th of April the boy Amba Purushottam stole Rs. 3 from the pocket of a neighbour. On hearing this, Bhani, the mother of the boy, bound his hands and feet and asked the other two accused to brand him with a hot iron wire. The third accused, after heating the wire, handed it over to the first accused, who passed it over the boy's face, neck and body, burning him severely.

The first accused stated that she was drunk at the time and admitted having burnt the boy at the request of his mother. She did not know at the time that the wire was so hot. The mother of the boy stated that her son was always thieving and was altogether incorrigible and for this reason she admitted having asked the other two women to brand him. The third accused also admitted her guilt.

Mr. Nariman, who appeared for the accused, requested the court to deal leniently with the accused. They had acted thus, believing it to be the only method of improving the boy.

His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The boy was also charged with the theft of the Rs. 3 from Narayan Makar, the washerman. The complainant did not give any information about the theft until the 5th instant, when he was summoned by the police.

His Worship ordered the boy to be sent to the Reformatory for five years.

THIEVING CHAUFFEUR.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Deputy Inspector Sutton charged Abdul Rahiman Mahomed, a chauffeur, with the theft of a magneto switch from the motor-car of Mr. A. Nimazi, his master.

Mr. F. R. Dubash, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was about to be dismissed, and the complainant, on receiving certain information, examined the car. The switch was missing and the accused was handed over to the police.

The accused denied the charge and said that the switch always remained with him.

The Magistrate held on the evidence that it was not usual to take the switch from the car every day. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20 with the option of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, George M. Phillips and Patrick James Commonly, Europeans were charged with the theft of pieces of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 29, the property of Mr. C. B. Fergus, a marine engineer.

The complaint was that the complainant missed the clothes during a short absence from his room at Agripada. He reported the theft to the police. The accused were found drinking in a liquor shop and the clothes were recovered from a Marwadi with whom they had been pledged.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PATHAN WITH A REVOLVER.

Before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon Sub-Inspector Darve charged Navatkhan valad Mir Jaman, a Pathan, with being in possession of a revolver, without a licence.

The complaint was that the accused came from Lonavla by a Poona passenger train and alighted at Byculla Station. His trunk was searched by an Excise Officer who found a four-chambered revolver, two revolver cases, Rs. 900 in cash, and other articles.

The accused's defence was that the revolver had not been in his trunk and he did not know how it came to be there.

The Magistrate did not believe the defence. His Worship remarked that uncontrolled use of firearms by Pathans must be rigorously put down. It was a danger to the public. The accused was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hufbard charged a woman named Avoobai Makam with being found in possession of five grains of cocaine without a licence. The accused was seated in a victoria at the time of the discovery and on seeing the Excise sepoy, she put the packets of cocaine in her mouth. She was immediately arrested.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 40.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

RAISING AND WIDENING TANSA MAIN EMBANKMENTS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, presiding. The Commissioner reported that in connection with the work of widening the Tansa Main Embankment, certain extensions were required to be made to the existing masonry culverts, piers, etc. Messrs. Pallonji Edalji and Son, who had been entrusted with the work of raising the dam and widening the embankment, were therefore requested to quote rates for carrying out the proposed work which was not included in their contract, and they had submitted their rates as follows:—

(1) Excavation for foundations in earth., mohrum, boulders, etc., Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 cubic feet (extra rate to be paid for any extra work, such as bailing out water, etc., that may be required to be done.) (2) Common lime concrete in foundations Rs. 25 per 100 cubic feet. (3) Uncoursed rubble masonry in lime mortar including cement and sand pointing (1 to 1) to face work Rs. 40 per 100 cubic feet. As the work was outside Bombay and scattered over a distance of about 40 miles, the rates quoted were fair and the sanction of the Standing Committee to its being entrusted to the firm was requested. The total estimated cost of the work amounted to Rs. 6,180 and it would be met from the difference of Rs. 27,382 in the amount of Rs. 1,70,000 sanctioned as per estimates and the cost of Rs. 1,42,618 at which the work of widening the embankment was to be carried out.

The sanction as asked for was granted.

With reference to the Corporation Resolution of 3rd February forwarding, for remarks, a copy of letter from Mr. Dorabji Framji and others, residents of Karelwadi Lane, complaining of the proposed erection of hackney stables at Boodhanwadi, Thakordwar-road, the Commissioner reported that a stable in the locality seemed necessary in order that the service of public conveyances might be maintained. It would, of course, be preferable to have all stables away from inhabited buildings, but the Commissioner stated he did not think it was possible to enforce this condition in a city without causing great inconvenience, and he did not see how permission in a certain number of places for stables could be refused, if there was a possibility of their being erected without causing real nuisance, he had consulted the Commissioner of Police and he stated that the existing stables at Girgaum and Khetwadi for hack victorias were full. If those stables were not licensed, the horses will have to be stabled as far away as Jacob's Circle. He had inspected the site of the proposed stable with the Health Officer and they were of opinion that if built with due regard to sanitary requirements, it would not cause such nuisance to the neighbours as would be ground for its prohibition.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to inform the appellant in term of the Commissioner's report.

With reference to the Corporation Resolution of 3rd February forwording, for remarks a copy of letter, dated 16th January, from Mr. Burjor S. N. Cooper and others, complaining of the want of well-metalled roads in Mahim, the Commissioner reported that on the occasion of the last Mahim Fair, the Mahim Bazaar-road was closed by the the Police for all vehicular traffic, as the crowd was so dense that it was impossible to allow any vehicular traffic on the road.

There were at paesent no cross roads in Mahim except the one connecting Mahim Bazaar Rroad and Lady Jamsetji Road. The Excecutive Engineer had, however, prepared a scheme for the laying out of the whole area of Mahim in which full provision was made for both through and cross roads. This would be shortly before the Corporation.

The portion of Mahim Bazar-road between its north end and Mahim Police Chauki was being widened as opportunities offer. Arrangements were being made to acquire two houses near the police chauki which were a great obstruction at present in the thoroughfare. The road was so narrow at present that footpaths are not possible. They would be provided when the road was widened.

The work of constructing the cross road between the Matunga Station and Mahim Bazaar-road had been delayed, as the land had not yet been fully acquired through the Collector of Bombay. The work was likely to be taken in hand very shortly.

All possible attention was being paid to the improvement of roads in Mahim and no opportunity was lost for adding setbacks in the locality. But it would take some time before material improvement could be made.

As regards the drainage, a scheme for the sewerage of the north of the Island was under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to inform the appellants in terms of the Commissioner's report.

The Committee then adjourned.

LAWN TENNIS.

Yesterday afternoon one match was played at the Bombay Gymkhana in the Singles Handicap "A" Class. Portlock (scr) met Kilby (+3-6). This was generally expected to be a good match and quite a number of spectators assembled to watch it, nor indeed were they disappointed; for, some very good tennis was seen. Both players were hitting hard, and Kilby in particular at times brought off some fine drives and volleys. His opponent, however, was on the whole steadier and just managed to win after a close struggle.

Score—Portlock beat Kilby 6-3., 6-5.

This afternoon the Final of the Handicap Doubles "B" will be played.

Barlee and Burge vs. Orr and E. G. Pearson

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSING OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The annual exodus of up-country labourers returning to their fields on the approach of the monsoon, affords an opportunity to employers who wish to have their employes sanitarily housed as near their business premises as possible, to secure for them good rooms now falling vacant, in place of insanitary rooms at greater distances from their work. On account of the high price of land in the southern zone of the native city, it is almost impossible to find sanitary accommodation within a mile of the Fort at a rent of less than Rs. 5 per room, and this is too much for low-paid hamals and peons, unless they club together and overcrowd the rooms. There are a few 5-rupee rooms vacant in the Trust's Chandanwadi Chawls, where overcrowding is not allowed and not more than four persons are allowed in one room; but it is perhaps not generally known that on Nowroji Hill, about two miles from the centre of the Fort, there are nearly 400 good rooms available; 150 at rents from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per room and 250 at rents from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per room. The houses in which these rooms are have been recently acquired by the Trust. All the ill-lighted and ill-ventilated rooms have been permanently closed against human habitation; and several houses have been demolished in order to clear spaces for the better ventilation and lighting of the surrounding houses. The rooms now available for leasing are therefore generally far more sanitary than they were, when originally acquired by the Trust. The original rents, however, have been kept unenhanced for fear that higher rents would frighten applicants away.

The visitors, to whom I have shown these rooms as well as numerous fearfully insanitary dark rooms actually inhabited in the vicinity, have expressed great surprise that tenants do not migrate from the latter to the former. There are various reasons: sometimes the tenant is bound to his landlord by debt, sometimes he prefers to stay where there is no one to prevent him from clubbing with friends, so as to reduce his share of rent at the cost of overcrowding; but in the majority of cases the tenant is tied down merely by his inherited conservatism: he is where his father used to be; he has old friends and relatives around him, he grumbles at high rent and want of light and air; but he has got accustomed to the conditions under which he lives, and does not realise that they are such as to breed and spread disease, and so he will never give up living in his present insanitary dwelling, until he is forced to.

Enquiry amongst the menials of my own office has elicited the fact that they either did not know of the existence of these cheap lodgings on Nowroji Hill, or abstained from applying for them under the impression that the houses were very soon to be demolished. On being informed that the houses are to be only gradually demolished in the next 8 or 10 years, and that before a house is to be demolished all the Trust tenants are offered accommodation elsewhere on the Trust's estates, some of my staff have applied for vacant rooms. It may be that the same misunderstanding prevails amongst the menials of other offices, whose employers would find it a good policy to insist upon their employes moving while they can to more sanitary dwellings. Will you therefore, in the interest of the better housing of the poor of this city, be good enough to give publicity to this letter in the hope that employers interested in the well-being of their poor employes will instruct them to apply to the Land Manager, at the Improvement Trust Office, and give them facilities for paying monthly rent in advance in accordance with the Trust rules.

I have not so far mentioned the more expensive and more distant rooms available, but there are over a hundred good rooms available in the Trust's Chawls at Agripada at Rs. 3-8 per room, and, including a few two-room and three-room tenements, the Trust have altogether 1,000 vacant rooms now available. These can be reserved for applicants from the 1st June without any charge for May, on their entering into the usual agreement, which the Land Manager will show and explain to them, and undertaking to pay in the rent for June on the 1st of June. Rooms can, if required, be reserved for groups of applicants in batches on the same floor or in the same house, so that applicants may have their friends near them.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman,
Bombay City Improvement Trust.
Bombay, 5th May.

BOMBAY MARATHI CHURCH.

The C. M. S. Marathi Congregation in Bombay is shown in its report to have maintained its progress during 1912 as the Pastoral work is supported by the Contributions of the people, the interest of Molesworth Fund and the annually diminishing grant from the Parent Committee. Our own Missionaries are supported by our fund to which an equal amount is added from the interest of William Charles Jones Fund under conditions laid down. All other expenses are paid for by our people. The Pastorate Committee takes a keen interest in the affairs of the Church and a number of volunteers do some definite work. At the end of the year, the congregation welcomed in their midst the Rev. D. A. Yardi, B. A. after his ordination. He gave up his professorship in a College in order to take up this work.

The work has so expanded that now three Indian Clergymen are engaged in it. The Marathi Congregation, besides giving birth to the Gujarathi Congregation, (which is now separate and pastored by the Rev. L. Hari), has doubled itself in numbers and has trebled its contributions. The Indian Church is carrying on Hostels for young men, on self-supporting lines. This has been a most inportant part of our work. Over 200 young men have passed through these institutions and settled in life. The results have been most satisfactory. The young men when employed pay all their expenses connected with the Hostels. But our difficulty is about getting aid for apprentices and students not being able ot maintain themselves wholly or partially. Any monetary help towards this will enable us to take on more such young men and not shut the door against them as we are often obliged to do. The Pastor has for some years also taken the responsibility of making up the rents of two bungalows and compound where the Hostels and Indian Christian families live. The experiment has succeeded well and the tenants on the whole have paid regularly. This has given a stimulus to our work. We have reason to hope that proper quarters will be built for Hostels and Indian Christian families at no distant date and let at moderate rents. A few of our Indian ladies have agreed to take up the work among women. This many also develop evangelistic work among women. At the beginning of 1913, the prospect of work all along the line is encouraging. We ask the prayers, and active sympathy of the people of God that this Congregation may prove more and more worthy of its inheritance.

SPORTING NEWS.

RIFLE-SHOOTING.

I. V. R. A. GRAND AGGREGATE.

The result has been issued of the grand aggregate competition of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association, for the season 1912-13, and we are glad to know that it has been won by a Bombay man, Cpl. M. Gindell, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, who narrowly beat the second man, Cpl. McReady, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, by one point. Gindell has been well-known as a shot for some years and learned his shooting in F Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, of which he was a member before joining the railway service. This is the second time that the aggregate prize has been won by a Bombay man, it having been secured a few years ago by Sergt. Otto, also of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Gindell will receive a gold cross, while the second and third scorers get silver and bronze crosses respectively.

The following are the first twenty scores:—

	Total.
Cpl. M. Gindell, 1st G. I. P. R. V.	467
Cpl. W. D. McReady, 2nd B. B. and C. I. R. V.	461
Lieut. E. Hunt, O. and R. B. V.	460
Lce. Co'. G. Maunder, K. G. F. V. R.	459
Lieut. W. A. G. Lynde, M. V. G.	454
Sergt.-Maj. G. Darby, 2nd M. and S. M. R. R.	457
Sergt. W. H. Collins, K.G.F.V.R.	455
Sergt. W. A. Paul, K. G. F. V.R.	454
Sergt J. Burrows, K. G. F. V.R.	453
Capt. and Adjt. C. H. Dumbell, H. V. R.	453
Co. Sergt.-Instr. A. Walker, 2nd C. V. R.	453
Co'r.-Sergt. G. D. Oakley, Nilgiri V. R....	452
Volunteer L. E. Richmond, 2nd C. V. R.	452
Sergeant H.G. Searle, Bangalore R. V.	450
Corporal A. Williams, K. G. F. V. R.	450
Sergeant E. A. Fisk, R. P. D. V.	450
Volunteer Waddell, 2nd B. B. & C. I. R. V...	449
Sergt.-Major A. T. Mayes, 1st C. V. R.	449
Volunteer J. Rowley, 2nd B. B. and C. I. R. V.	449
Sergt.-Major T. Moring, Bangalore R. V.	449

GWALIOR AUTUMN MEETING.

The following is the summarised programme of the later portion of the Gwalior Autumn Meeting. The programme for the first day, has already been published

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY,
4th NOVEMBER.

The Captain's Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For "bona-fide" Hunters, Pigstickers, Paperchasers and Chargers. Certificates to accompany entries. Winner claimable for Rs. 2,000. Distance.—5 furlongs.

The Alijah Plate.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; and third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses, which have not won flat race, value Rs. 2,000, or over, since 31st March, 1911. Distance.—1 mile.

The Parbati Plate.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500, or over, since 31st March, 1911. Distance.—6 furlongs.

The Gwalior United Service Cup.—A cup value Rs. 1,500 presented by his Highness the Maharaja Scindia, and Rs. 4,500 from the Fund. Cup and Rs. 3,000 to the winner; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For English and Australian Ponies 14-2 and under, which have never won a flat race, value Rs. 500 or over and which have been, since 1st October, 1913, "bona fide," and unconditionally the property of Officers of H. M. Army, Navy and Civil Services, on full pay. To be ridden by Officers qualified to enter Distance.—5 furlongs.

The Bhopal Cup.—A cup value Rs. 500 presented by General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, and Rs. 1,600 from the Fund Cup and Rs. 1,000 to the winner; second Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. Distance.—7 furlongs.

The Desert Plate.—Winner, Rs 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat race, value Rs. 500 or over, since 31st March 1911. Distance.—5 furlongs.

The Lashkar Plate.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. Distance.—1 mile.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY,
6th NOVEMBER.

The Sardar's Plate.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200, A High Weight Handicap Hurdle Race for "bona fide" Hunters, Pigstickers, Paperchasers and Chargers. "Certificates to accompany entries." Winner claimable for Rs. 2,000. Distance.—2 miles over 8 flights.

The Western India Plate.—Winner Rs. 3,000, (of which Rs. 1,000 are presented by the Western India Turf Club); second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—11-4 miles.

The Fort Plate.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses not won Rs. 1,500. Distance.—7 furlongs.

The Gwalior Pony Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies entered in the Resident's Cup, or the Gwalior United Service Cup. Distance.—6 furlongs.

The Country Bred Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for C. Bs. Distance—6 furlongs.

The Arab Consolation Plate—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs, which have run but not won at the meeting. Distance.—5 furlongs.

The Bedouin Plate.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance.—7 furlongs.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, 8th
NOVEMBER.

Charger's Selling Race.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Selling Race for "bona-fide" Hunters, Pigstickers, Paperchasers, and Chargers. Certificates to accompany entries. Distance.—6 furlongs.

A Horse Selling Race.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Selling Race for Horses. Distance—1 mile.

A Pony Selling Race—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Selling Race for Ponies. Distance.—5 furlongs.

1st Arab Selling Race.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 14-2 and under, which have never won a flat race, value Rs. 1,000. Distance—5 furlongs.

2nd Arab Selling Race—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Selling Race for Arabs, Distance—1 mile

The Country Bred Selling Race—Winner, Rs. 500, second: Rs. 200, third; Rs. 100, A Selling Race for C-Bs, Distance—5 furlongs.

OOTACAMUND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, May 3.

Bombay has its beauties. But there is nothing to touch the rolling carpet of green, softened by the rays of a setting sun and the fresh breeze blowing health into body and mind. You may foozle as you will, nothing disturbs the imperturbable feeling of elation lent by beautiful country and good health. There is natural beauty enough to make you feel that you don't know what to do with yourself, and there is artificial beauty enough to make you feel exactly the same.

There has been so little rain that the downs are very hard and unfit for hunting. However, the few heavy showers we had last week have brought it nearer possibility. I won't pretend a passionate desire to get to work after hounds, because I have no horse; and if I had one, I should probably fall off it. Yet I don't think you could see a more moving sight than the hunt racing across a far hillside on a sunlit day and above all great thick clouds massed together like white ciderdowns, the sort of cloud Venus used as a brougham to take her love-wearied body back to the Olympian heights. I wish I could describe the feeling of height and distance and grandeur of motion you get when these masses of soft white rotundity move restfully across the sky casting big shadows on the hills that edge your outlook.

The races were a little tame. As a rule the favourite won, though on the afternoon of the last day there were one or two upsets and the bookies recovered, I should think, very much more than they had lost. It's fun to see a bookmaker again, I wonder whether Bombay has finished with them for good. The dresses too, were a little tame, save for one which I don't quite know how to describe. I will try, however; this seemed designed to make the lady look like a wasp. The basis was some shining stuff, which might be silk, chiffon or crepe-de-chine! About a foot above the ankles the blue lines representing wasp stripes began to curl round the dress in parallels. I should think there were six of them there reaching, so far as I remember, to below the waist. Then a little farther up they started again but did not reach as far as the neck. A graceful hat worn on the top of the head completed a creation or confection that would make all the mouths in Lucile's or Whiteaway Laidlaw's absolutely water. Shoes of colour enclosed a pair of feet encased in stockings. I confess to a slight disappointment in the stockings, because I could not see them properly. However, disappointment was inevitable after the scenes I had been reading of in your contemporary's page for women: e. g., "No one quite expected to see a pair of shapely 'understandings' clearly silhouetted up to the knees against the soft leaf green lining of blue charmeuse skirt, or again shown up even more startlingly when faintly flesh pink hose. . . . "But there, I can't go on; it don't seem to me altogether nice.

There was a splendid dance given by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland, last Wednesday, at Government House. Government House here is a delightful spot and puts Bombay's to shame; and everything was run in the best possible way. I think it must be the well-deserved popularity of Lord and Lady Pentland that has made Ooty more crowded than it has been for years. One thing I must record of Ooty: You would find it hard to pick a higher average of prettiness in the representatives of the the fair sex than Ooty displays at the moment. And the dresses at the dance! Personally, I was so busy playing bridge that I didn't notice them. But a friend of mine tells me they were distinctly sweet and the frills were, I believe, very good, the sort of frills which "graduate from a modified Medici collar to a mere edging. Did the Medicis wear collars, or were they modified? By the way, I forget one feature of the wasp dress without which the design remains unintelligible. Down the middle of the back of the dress (or was it the front? I forget) there was a line of the dearest little blue bands, about an inch in length, separted from each other by the same distance, about twenty of them, I should think, though I lost count owing to the distraction of the more prominent blue lines. I forget whether the corsage was V shaped or had any dear little blue bands, but I am sure it ought to have had.

There is one odd feature of Ooty I must record. The municipal authorities tax everything you bring with you, including your patience, motor-cars, horses, dogs and servants! They have not taxed my bicycle yet, but I live in fears. I don't think I have left anything out of this comprehensive letter, though I'm afraid your male readers will think I have devoted too much attention to dress. But you know how we women love to confide to each other our little sartorial likes and dislikes.

WELLINGTON POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Coonoor, May 6.

The Wellington Polo Tournament opened last evening. The teams which competed consisted three a side for cups presented by Lieut.-Col. Geddes and Officers of the 43rd Light Infantry. The ground was in perfect condition, until it was spoilt by rain, half way through the first game. The Governor and Lady Pentland and a fair number of spectators were present. The artillery officers of the garrison were At Home at the Gymkhana.

The first match between the Government House (B) and Ooty Gymkhana resulting in a win for the Government House (B) by four goals to Ooty Gymkhana's two.

Teams:—Government House (B),—Capt. Cavendish, Capt. Buchart (back), Capt. Hon. Fellowes.

Ooty Gymkhana:—Capt. Watson, Major Beach (Back), Major Ranker.

Umpire—Capt. H. Colonore.

The second game was between the Buff and Government House (A). The score was Buffs eight goals to Government House (A) five goals.

Teams:—The Buffs—Major Trevor, Capt. Power (back), Hon. P. Scarlett.

Government House (A)—Capt. Allanson, Capt. Colmore (back), Capt. Campbell.

Umpire—Major Rankin.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., Commissioner-in-Sind, has kindly consented to act as Patron of the Sind Boys' Scouts Association.

The Karachi Port Trust have accepted a tender of Rs. 3,86,995 for the superstructure of the new Port Trust offices.

It is expected that Lady Hardinge's fete for Indian children at Simla on June 20th will draw an attendance of fifteen hundred.

Sir Henry Burt's term of special duty with the Railway Board will terminate next week, and he will resume charge of the North-Western Railway.

Lieut. Col. Erskine has taken charge of the Eastern Rajputana States as Political Agent, Mr. Holland being transferred to the Southern Rajputana State.

One of the exploring parties in the Abor country had made good progress last month up the Sanpo Valley. The people of the country had shown the greatest friendliness and no difficulties, beyond those inseparable from want of roads, had been experienced.

The Government of India, like the Government of Bombay, have rejected the petition of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce against the decision of the Karachi Port Trust to impose a double storage charge on sugar in cut and torn bags handled by the Port Trust.

Mr. A. C. Patterson of Messrs. Becker Gray and Co. has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Commission, in the place of Mr. C. F. Beadel of Messrs. Becker Gray and Co. who has resigned.

A Calcutta correspondent writes:—The Chinese Republican flag was for the first time seen flying over the orthodox Chinese Club in Mangoe Lane this week. This apparently indicates that the rival factions of the Chinese Calcutta have made up their mutual disagreement.

Some excitement seems to have been created among the Hindu residents of Mohabir Lane, Calcutta, since it become known that a valuable canopy belonging to the Mohabir Hindu Temple was missing. The elders of the temple held a preliminary enquiry and finding that they were unable to obtain any definite information relating to the incident marched off in a body to the Burra Bazaar Thana where they lodged a complaint.

It is intended to hold a birthday week at Shillong from the 31st May to the 7th June. During this time there will be theatricals, Government house ball, birthday parade, birthday dinner at Government House, and a Yeddo Ball. There will also be gymkhana races and tournaments in polo, tennis, golf and billiards. The journey to Shillong, says the "Englishman," has been much shortened and improved in recent years, and in future years it will probably become a popular resort as its fame spreads around.

According to reports from Ceylon, the recent experimental introduction of ostriches undertaken with a view to discovering whether or not the birds are likely to breed in the Island, and thus open a profitable new source of revenue to the Colony, appears to be in a fair way to succeed. A dozen eggs recently laid by one of the birds are in process of incubation. "The Civil and Military Gazette" asks: Might not the enterprising United Provinces Agricultural Department pioneer ostrich-farming in this country?

A message from Nuwara Eliya, dated May 1st, says:—Mr. G. Mason, a visitor to Nuwara Eliya, who has been staying at New Keena Hotel since the 20th instant, is supposed to have got lost in the jungle. He left the hotel at about 4 p. m., and was seen going towards Hakgala Gardens. Search parties have been organised by the police, but up to the time of writing no news has been received, except stray rumours that Mr. Mason had taken the night mail from Nanuoya, which are not confirmed. The incident is reminiscent of an occurrence at Nuwara Eliya last year when a visitor was missing for some days and his dead body was eventually found in the jungle.

"Truth" says:—Football worship is carried to such a pitch in No. 93 Company, R. G. A., stationed at Colombo, that sooner, than lose a match the Commanding Officer one day last month released from the guard-room a gunner who had been run in by the military police for being drunk and disorderly in the town overnight, and after the match was over sent the man back to the guard-room, where he had to remain till his case was investigated next day. The man, who was subsequently convicted and punished, appears to have pulled himself together sufficiently to play football but none the less his temporary release for such a purpose was an infringement of paragraph 478 King's Regulations, which directs that soldiers charged with drunkenness should be detained in the guard-room till twenty-four hours have elapsed after their arrest. The same day a sergeant in the company was called to account for going into the town without a written permission to wear plain clothes, although the permission paper had been signed and only left in the office because it was closed for a holiday. Inequalities of this kind in administering the law under which soldiers serve cannot be good for discipline.

In the Lahore Diocesan Record for May, the Bishop-designate outlines his future plans. As already announced, Canon Durrant is taking three mohths' Home leave, will return about the middle of July and will be consecrated in the first week of August. Considerable difficulty has been felt in deciding where the consecration should take place. Canon Durrant himself desired that it should take place in Lahore Cathedral and the Metropolitan, sympathising with this desire, expressed his willingness to come to Lahore for the ceremony. At the same time he pointed out that it would be impossible to have the consecration at Lahore in August, when so many members of the Church in the station would be away, and when it would hardly be possible for other Bishops to attend. To postpone the ceremony till the cold weather would mean a very serious delay in undertaking the work of the diocese. For these reasons Canon Durrant has decided, after consultation with the Metropolitan, to be consecrated in Calcutta at the beginning of August. This will enable the Bishop to spend some little time at the three larger hill stations, Simla, Murree and Dalhousie, and hold confirmations there, and also to pay brief visits to the smaller places in the hills. He will go to Lahore early in October and in December and for the first five months of next year he hopes to make a tour which will include all the large centres of Church work in the plains.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

The work the kidneys have to do is totally different from the work of the other organs of the body.

The heart pumps the blood. The lungs feed the system with air. The digestive system deals with the food we eat.

But the kidneys have to filter the blood, and drain out the liquid waste from our food and drink.

That is what the kidneys are for—to keep the blood pure. When they fail, the poisonous waste left in the blood makes you feel heavy, sleepy, and irritable; your back aches, you may get a touch of rhumatism, dropsical swellings appear under the eyes or in the ankles. The urinary system is affected, and you may suffer from gravel or stone.

Kidney and urinary disorders are a class of diseases by themselves, and treatment that is successful for other diseases may be *wrong* for the kidneys—only a kidney remedy can help them.

That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are intended for the kidneys and urinary system and nothing else. If this remedy is started with in good time, before the kidneys are seriously diseased, the good results will be permanent. But do not neglect your kidneys too long.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

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ocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Pcientific Correction,' free on application...

Two Years' Swelling on the Knee Cured.

A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa., writes: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years which doctors embrocations failed to relieve. After having received treatment from four physicians of one city and finding no relief whatever I concluded to try Little's Oriental Balm and, after a short use of the remedy was completely cured." This is only one of thousands of letters that could be cited, telling of the wonderful cures this great universal remedy has effected. If you are troubled in this manner how can you resist giving this remedy a trial? Costs but Re. 1 per bottle. For Sale by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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EUROPEAN POLITICS.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

ENTENTES AND ALLIANCES.

M. Andre Tardieu, Editor of the "Revue des deux Mondes" in the course of a contribution to the "Century" says :—

A close network of alliances and ententes has for twenty years been extending itself over Europe, and has determined its division into groups.

Alliances imply political and military engagements of a general character. Ententes have for their object either to establish special cooperation on a given point or to associate two policies without, however, binding each to the other by the military clauses that constitute alliances. To get an idea of the interlacing of interests which these two kinds of associations have caused in Europe, go through the list of treaties, conventions, and agreements actually in force and ruling European Powers. You will find there are not fewer than eleven :—

1878 Austro-German Alliance.
1882 Triple Alliance resulting from Italy adhering to the Austro-German understanding.
1886 Anglo-Italian Entente relating to the Mediterranean.
1891 Franco-Russian Alliance.
1897 Austro-Italian Entente relating to the Balkans.
1900 Franco-Italian Entente relating to the Mediterranean.
1902 Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
1904 Anglo-French Entente relating to Morocco and Egypt.
1907 Anglo-Russian Entente relating to Asia.
1909 Italo-Russian Entente relating to the Balkans.
1912 Balkan Alliance between Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, and Montenegro.

This is the present framework of European politics. How does the picture show inside the frame ?

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance is the oldest of European alliances. It was formed by Germany to consolidate diplomatically the military successes she had won in 1870 and so to secure the diplomatic mastery of Europe. But the crisis of 1912 is far from finding the Triple Alliance in the state where it was thirty years ago, just after it was constituted.

Its first modification was the result of events that supervened quite outside the triplicity. In 1882 there was only one alliance in Europe. Since 1891 there have been two. Since 1892 there have been three. Since 1904 and 1907, these alliances have been completed by ententes which, while not the same as alliances, have some of their leading characteristics.

France and Russia are allied, England and Japan are allied. France and England on the one hand, Russia and England on the other, have drawn near to one another in conditions such that their policies have a solidarity in peace and very probably would have it in war.

The Franco-Russo-English group constitutes the Triple Entente. Prince von Bulow once said to me, "Triple Alliance and Triple Entente are the pillars of European equilibrium." Such equilibrium is itself the basis of peace, which is no longer the result of the overwhelming superiority of a single alliance set up in a divided Europe, but of the equal distribution of European forces between two alliances nearly equivalent and counterbalancing each other.

The second modification to change the character of the Triple Alliance is the result of relations engaged in by one of its members—Italy—with Powers outside the alliance. These relations had their origin in Germany's refusal in 1881 to guarantee the Mediterranean interests of Italy. Thereupon Italy turned elsewhere, and concluded special agreements relating to the western and eastern Mediterranean with England (1886) with Austria (1897), with France (1900), and with Russia (1909).

TRIPLE ENTENTE.

The Triple Entente had its beginning in the Franco-Russian Alliance, concluded in 1891. How did such an alliance come to be formed between two countries essentially different in their forms of government ? For the reason that these two countries had one common interest—the re-establishment of European equilibrium.

France was the vanquished country in the Treaty of Frankfort. Russia was the vanquished country at the Congress of Berlin. Between two such vanquished countries a rapprochement was bound to come ; for each had experience of the fact that, separate, both were at the mercy of Germany. Hence the defensive alliance of 1891, completed in 1892 by a military convention.

The Anglo-French rapprochement of 1904 sprang from the same cause, and from the irritation provoked in England by Germany's pretension to interfere in every question, and also from Anglo-German trade rivalry. No military convention was signed, but the two general staffs have studied in every detail the eventual cooperation of the two armies. In every political conflict since 1904 the solidarity of France and England has declared itself.

The Anglo-Russian rapprochement proceeds from the same principle—to create a counterprise to the Triple Alliance. Old Asiatic quarrels between the two countries delayed it. The Anglo-French friendship helped to facilitate it. Russia's ambassador in Paris, M. Nelidow, said to me in 1904, "The friends of our friends are our friends." Three years later the event showed he was right.

It is thus the Triple Entente was formed, the second of the "pillars" of which Prince von Bulow spoke. In the present crisis the two systems have manœuvered with remarkable unity. We have now, for each of the countries that compose them, to draw up the balance-sheet of the situation.

GERMANY

German policy in Eastern matters was an indirect policy before the reign of William II, and it has been a direct policy since his accession.

Bismarck, to constitute the German Empire, had to struggle in Europe only. This is the reason why up to his retirement he was exclusively European. For him the Balkans were not in Europe, and he denied that Eastern affairs possessed any interest for Germany. He used the East for bi-European policy ; he had no Eastern policy.

We know his familiar saying, "The Eastern question is not worth the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier." Thus, in 1878, the question of the East was of use to him in securing the Austrian alliance, by promising Austria-Germany's support against Russia and giving her a share in the Turkish spoils—Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the sanjak of Novibazar, which, situated south of Bosnia, is the road to Saloniki. Since the accession of William II, however, the European and Asiatic East is a prime preoccupation of German policy, Economically the present emperor is there ; he has made of Germany an immense trading-house which finds in Turkey a wonderful business field where his subjects have been realizing magnificent profits for twenty years. Politically he is there ; for Willam II reckons that Germany, which has no Mussulman subjects, has an advantage over the colonizing countries for establishing an understanding with Islam.

Thus Germany's aim, as directed by William II, has been to be of use to Turkey in order to be able to make use of her. Germany has been of use to Turkey in the affirs of Crete and Armenia. She has made use of Turkey to open up outlets for her own metal industry and her banks. No doubt she has been holding Turkey in reserve, to use her in case a European war should break out, with the intention of making the Turkish army the right wing of the armies of the Triple Alliance. As a consequence, Germany wished Turkey's success in the present crisis. To Turkey, morever, numerous German officers brought their aid: and Germany was ready to uphold the principle of the territorial status quo for Turkey's benefit, without restriction or reserve, and without sympathy for the Balkan States.

A single difficulty was in her way. Since 1908, twice within four years, Germany's two allies have wrought damage to the territorial integrity of Turkey: when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and when Italy annexed Tripoli and Cyrenaica. But this difficulty is of the past. Germany's aim from the beginning was "to protect Turkey against every one."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It is no spontaneous vocation that has led Austria-Hungary to have an Eastern policy. During three quarters of the last century she gave very little heed to what was passing in the Balkans. She had not had an Eastern policy until Bismarck revolved to cast her out of Germany. As a compensation, in 1878, Bismarck offered her the Balkans, even indicating what she might regard as her share in that territory. From that period dates the Eastern policy of Austria-Hungary.

This policy has manifested itself in three ways : first by occupying and exploiting Bosnia and Herzegovina and the sanjak of Novibazar, which were handed over to Austria by the Congress of Berlin ; second, by active penetration in Albania and particularly along the Adriatic coast of that Turkish province ; last, by actively taking part in the intervention policy (called reform policy) in the domestic affair of the Ottoman Empire.

These three forms of action have worked together in putting Austria into opposition with Turkey on the one hand and, on the other, with the Balkan States, whose development risked the closing to Austria of the two outlets pointed out for her by geography, the Adriatic and Saloniki. In 1897, it is true, Austria deprived herself of the former of these outlets by signing with Italy an agreement of "disinterestedness" so far as Albania was concerned. The two Powers, mutually distrustful, then promised each other to keep hands off reciprocally. In 1908, it is true again, Austria deprived herself of the second outlet by restoring to the Turks the sanjak of Novibazar, the road to Saloniki. The restitution was a means of hastening Turkey's recognition of Austria's annexation of Bosnia. On the other hand, considering the weakness of Servia, it must have been thought at Vienna that it would always be possible to reopen the question closed for the time being. Nevertheless, these two questions had been closed. Accordingly, when war began in October, 1912, it was desired at Vienna either that Turkey should win and things should remain as they were, reserving the future ; or, if Turkey was to disappear, that a part of the spoils should fall to Austria-Hungary. In any event, there was to be excluded resolutely any creation along the southern frontiers of Austria-Hungary of a powerful Slav state reaching to the Adriatic; for this, on the one hand, would definitively block the way to the south and, on the other, would form a centre of attraction for the millions of Salv subjects living under Austro-Hungarian sovereignty.

These, consequently, were the aims of Austrian policy :

1. To prevent the formation of a great Slavia ;
2. To realize, if possible, progress either toward Saloniki or toward the Adriatic.

ITALY.

Italy, too, is a late comer in Eastern politics. More exactly, the only point of the Balkans that interests Italy—as it interests Austria, and for the same reason—is the Albanian coast of the Adriatic. The narrow sea of the Adriatic is not safe for the Power that is not in possession of the two coasts. Hence Italy's efforts to penetrate Albania up to 1897. Hence, in 1897, the Austro-Italian agreement relative to Albania, by which Italy tied her own hands and those of Austria as well. Many Italians, however, think Italy was the dupe in such an agreement, for, in its exclusion of any policy of conquest, Austria was better armed than Italy for a policy of infiltration into Albania.

When the war of the Balkans became certain, Italy was in a peculiar situation, since she was at war with Turkey. Her war efforts had naturally led her into closer relations with actual or possible adversaries of Turkey, and notably so with the Balkan States, whose effort at a rapprochement was already suspected. And yet an alliance with the Balkan States would have placed Italy in a more than delicate position with regard to Germany and Austria. The cabinet of Rome, after certainly favouring the beginnings of the Balkan Alliance, got out of the game by signing with Turkey the peace which gave her Tripoli.

Once peace was signed, the aim of the Italians was brought back to preventing any territorial change in the western Balkans that might diminish their own security in the Adriatic Sea, or, more simply, to keeping Austria within the limits of the agreement of 1897. To do this, Italy was ready to join with Austria in excluding third parties; all of which may be summed up as follows :

1. Indifference toward Turkey ;
2. Resolution to keep Austria off the Adriatic ;
3. Resolution in order to retain a hold on Austria, to keep the Slavs off also.

RUSSIA.

Of all the great European Powers, Russia's interests in the East are the most immediate. After struggling against the Turks for herself, Russia has struggled against them for the liberation of the Balkan Christians subject to Turkey, and for them she made war in 1876. Another question, which is European, rather than Russo-Turkish, opposes Russia to Turkey—the question of the straits ; that is, the prohibition made to Russia to bring her war fleet out of the Black Sea, and to have that communication with the open sea which her creator, Peter the Great desired for her more than two centuries ago.

In her Balkan policy, in the course of recent years, Russia has found facing her the Powers of the Triple Alliance, and Austria in particular. In 1897, disquieted by Austro-Hungarian progress, the cabinet of St. Petersburg concluded with the cabinet of Vienna an agreement similar to the Austro-Italian agreement of the same year—an agreement of disinterestedness and status quo. Thanks to this agreement, Russia believed she might devote her best efforts to the far East. But meantime Austria was making in the near East such progress that it ended, in 1908, in breaking off the Austro-Russian agreement of 1897. Since 1908, Russia and Austria have been in a state of open antagonism in the Balkans.

This antagonism, in 1908, gave the advantage to Austria, which annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, despite the vehement protests of Servia, and the majority of Russian opinion. This left behind it at St. Petersburg, the desire to retaliate; but the desire was weakened by the fact that Russia knew she had not yet completed her military reorganization. The Government feared any event likely to provoke complications, yet public opinion could only wish success to Slavs and a check to Austria. These two tendencies explain the air of embarrassment in Russia's policy at the beginning of the crisis of last October.

Once the crisis had been opened, Russia desired:

1. The success of the Slavs of the Balkans, and the setting up by their means of a barrier against Austria;
2. The maintenance of Turkey at Constantinople, as being likely to facilitate the ulterior settlement of the question of the straits ;
3. The peaceful settlement of questions now uppermost, war being premature at present for the Russian Government.

FRANCE.

In the political order, France has no direct interest in the conflict that has developed. On one side, France has always kept up friendly relations with Turkey, with no pretension to any part of her territory. On the other, from the very first France has been the friend of the Balkan Christians whom she has aided in their struggle for freedom either by military help, as in the case of Greece, or diplomatically, as in that of Servia and Bulgaria. It is needless to add that for the last twenty years the alliance of France with Russia, is another reason why she should sympathize with the Slavs. For this France has still another reason. The creation in eastern Europe of a new Power, taking the place of Turkey, introduces one more factor into the balance of forces that France has constantly endeavoured to bring to a state of stable equilibrium.

Just as Germany has been counting on Turkey, so France counts on the Balkan federation. Two conditions are requisite for such a federation to play the part that France desires : it must remain united and it must remain independent ; and its anxiety for independence will necessarily steer it toward the Triple Entente rather than toward the Triple Alliance.

France's position may be summed up accordingly :

1. To support Russia ;
2. To uphold the union of the Balkan States ;
3. With these aims, to work together with the Powers for a peaceful settlement.

ENGLAND.

England's relations with Turkey have passed through contradictory phases. At times Great Britain has protected Turkey, at times she has backed Christian claims against her. In one word, she has followed the maxims of opportunism.

Since ten years ago, England has been first and foremost disquieted by the progress of Germany in Turkey, as in the rest of the world; but, to guard against it, she has often hesitated between the two systems which I have just mentioned, to be with the Turks, or against them. In the month of October, 1912, England inclined to be with the Turks, because the Grand Vizir Kiamil Pasha was one of her partizans.

Still, the necessities of her general policy have brought England back to a less pronounced attitude, and have awakened the lively sympathies which she had shown at certain hours of her history for the Balkan States. She would have preferred that war should not break out; but with good faith she has accepted the consequences, while using her influence to prevent the conflict from becoming general. British policy, at present, is as impartial and disinterested as French policy. Like French policy, it conceives the interest for the Triple Entente of a Balkan federation that shall be strong and independent. Like Russian policy, it desires Constantinople to remain in the possession of Turkey. In a word, it is partizan of a compromise which may be summed up as follows :

1. To secure normal conditions of existence for the Balkan Alliance;
2. Not to open the question of the straits ;
3. To avoid generalizing the conflict.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN VIEWS.

In summary, the views of the Powers at the beginning of the crisis might have been classified as follows :

1. For the maintenance of European peace : unanimity ;
2. For the maintenance of Turkey in her former state : Germany ;
3. For the creation of a strong Balkan federation: Russia, France, and England
4. Against such creation : Austria, Germany, and as a subsidiary, Italy ;
5. For the maintenance of the Turks at Constantinople: unanimity.

But such views had necessarily to be influenced by the onward course of events. How far and in what form ?

THE BALKAN STATES.

Until the year 1912, it was Europe that played the principal part in Eastern affairs, Since 1912, Europe has lost her direction of them. She may still make her voice heard, but it is no longer she that leads the game. This is the capital change, and it cannot be brought too much to light.

The Balkan States, after their twenty years' experience, understood that, if they trusted to the great Powers to secure the triumph of their claims, either the triumph would be incomplete or they would have to pay too dear for it; and they resolved to act by themselves. They put an end to their old divisions, allied themselves, declared war, and won the victory. And now they are carrying on the negotiations. All this they have done alone without allowing any one to meddle in their affairs.

In politics nothing carries so much weight with it as success. So the Balkan States have obtained results which henceforth will impose themselves on the great Powers, willy-nilly. These results are:

1. The all but complete disappearance of Turkey from Europe;
2. The territorial extension of the four allied Balkan States.

On the other hand, nothing is so imprudent as to try to force too far an already handsome success and to compromise what one has gained by wishing for more. So the Balkan States have spontaneously taken into account the wishes of certain great powers, parciculaly of Austria, which has backed her wishes with a heavy armament, and they have left outside their capture :

1. Constantinople ;
2. Albania.

Such were the conditions of peace formulated by their plenipotentiaries in London, December 20, 1912.

THE COMPROMISE.

The solution thus outlined has the air of a compromise, in which the Powers have not obtained all they wish, but in which each obtains some satisfaction.

Here are the checkmates :

1. For Germany : the disappearance of Turkey from Europe ;
2. For Austria ; a notable aggrandizement of Slaw states and the closing of the road to Saloniki :
3. For Russia, though less marked than the preceding : the limitation imposed on Balkan conquests by the Triple Alliance.

And here are the successes :

1. Russo-Franco-English : the constitution of a powerful Balkan federation in the place of Turkey in Europe ;
2. Austro-Italo-German : the territorial closing of the Adriatic to Servia and the creation of Albanian autonomy.

The great results, therefore, are to the profit of the Triple Entente, though the Triple Alliance has succeeded in limiting them. An understanding on such a basis has been preferred to the risk of a European war.

WHY WAR IS NOT DESIRED

There are several reasons to explain the recoil from such a risk. They may be summed up in this way :

1. In Europe, at present, there is no chief of state or head of Government, like Napoleon or Bismarck, capable to decide, prepare, and let loose an offensive war. Moreover, every one fears the economic disaster or change in form of government that might come from it.
2. The existence of alliances and ententes, as I have analyzed them, makes a war movement far more difficult than formerly. Suppose two isolated Powers in conflict, there is nothing to hold them back when the war fury seizes them. With alliances and ententes, such sudden resolutions are no longer possible ; for, before breaking with the adversary, each one has first to consult with his allies, and that takes time. Given three allied Powers,—Germany, Austria, and Italy, or France, Russia, and England,—there never will be in any determined case unanimity of feeling in the three allies at the same time, even though their alliance be absolutely close.
3. All the Powers are spending enormous sums on their armaments. It is said that French cannon are better than German cannon ; the reply is that German rifles are better than French reflis ; and so on. Only war can detide these matters, and, on the whole, uncertainty seems preferable to certainty at its inevitable price.

In fact, for twenty years there have been magnificent occasions for war, and no one has profited by them. This is arguing from experience only. But since war has not been made for Egypt for Afghanistan or Morocco, it is likely there will be some hesitation in making war for the Balkans. Indeed, the present crisis, as it has developed, is a proof of such hesitaion, and justifies my conclusion.

WHY WAR IS POSSIBLE.

Yet war is still possible, if not now, then later, because, in the life of peoples, as in that of individuals, we never must exclude the hypothesis of an accident due to chance or to a madman or to a fool ; and again because, along with interests that are forces for peace, there are feelings that are forces for war.

This is the case with every nationalism. Now, there is a German nationalism, as there is a Russian nationalism and a French, English, Italian, and even Austrian nationalism. If such popular passions shoud run afoul of one another, there would be everything to fear. For twenty years ithas been possible to avoid the shock. Will it be so always ?.

In any event, it assures us to know that Europe is organized by alliances and provided with a solid framework. That is worth more for peace than a Europe of dust, an anarchic Europe. With the present system we have at least time for reflection, and usually reflection brings counsel with it. So far the counsel has been heeded ; we may hope it will be the same in time to come.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th April, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 235000	Rs. 370000	Rs. 7000	Rs 612000
Or per mile of Ry ...	129	202	4	335
For previous 2 weeks of half-year...	416000	525000	12000	952000
Total for 3 weeks.....	651000	895000	19000	1565000
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year	235907	419040	7490	662437
Per mile of Ry do...	129	229	4	362
Total to cor. date do...	599505	1121453	20330	1741288

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 50,437
Do. to date ....., 1,76,788

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
InApl. 1913				
Bengal ...	1980000	3312100	1332100	.....
InApl. 1913				
Bombay ...	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
Rvd E'te To end of Apl. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1980000	3312100	1332100	.....
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913				
Bombay..	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co Crawford Market, Bombay

THE MURDER OF MR. SRNG.

TRIAL AT SHANGHAI.

Intense interest was shown by the Chinese community in the proceedings at the Mixed Court on April 4 when Iung Kwe-shing again came up in connexion with the assassination of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen. Long before half-past two o'clock, the hour fixed for the trial, crowds had assembled, but with the exception of a few more intimately connected with the events taking place, all were excluded until the opening of the proceedings. The gates were kept closed, and a guard of police, fully armed was posted while along the corridor of the Court itself, were detectives and police also posted.

On the bench were Mr. Kuan Magistrate and Mr. C. F. Garstin, British Assessor. Iung Kwe-shing was brought up on the following charge:—

That he, during the month of March, 1913, did endeavour to persuade one Waung Ah-fah to murder one Sung Chiaojen ; that he did during the month of March, 1913, solicit, encourage and persuade one Woo Fok-ming to murder one Sung Chiao-jen.

On the suggestion of the Court it was decided that the second charge being the more important, should be heard first, as it might be necessary to hand over the accused to the Chinese authorities on that charge. He said that the first witness to be called would be Woo Fok-ming, who would state that he made the acquaintance of a man named Zung Yee-sung who arranged for him to be enrolled in a certain society. He went with Zung a few days before the crime to the house of the defendant Iung Kwe-shing, and he then learnt that Iung was the President of the Society. He was duly enrolled, and on the day the crime was actually committed Zung approached him and asked him if he would undertake the murder of a certain person. This person was not named, but Woo was shown a picture post-card of the man in question. Arrangements were made, amongst others, that after the shot had been fired, Woo should take refuge in the house of Iung Kwe-shing. Counsel then went on to relate the details of the murder which would be given in evidence. After the shooting, he went back to Iung Kwe-shing's house, and Iung congratulated him on his prowess and talked over a fitting reward. Woo would state to the Court in evidence that he knew quite well that the man Zung was merely an agent acting under the direction of Iung Kwe-shing. Counsel then mentioned the other witnesses who would be called, among them being the Captain-Superintendent of Police who would prove the identification of certain property found in the house of Iung Kwe-shing. He would also hand in various documents, but he would do so without comment.

The assessor remarked that he did not know if any of these documents he intended to bring forward were likely to implicate persons of importance, and if so, as far as possible, all names should be suppressed.

Mr. Douglas said that the documents would go in as they spoke for whatever they were. Evidence was then led.

Woo Fox-ming said :—"A regards the murder of Sung there is no other person concerned. I will confess the truth before four hundred millions of my brothers."

In answer to Mr. Kirk witness said that he did not know Zung Yeu-sung. As to the murder of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen he had long ago made up his mind to kill this man. Witness was not a member of any political society. He had never been to Iung Kwe-shing's house, but in answer to another question he admitted that he was arrested at Iung Kwe-shing's house. He was cautioned by the Magistrate, and explained a previous statement by saying that he did not know the man Zung Yeu-sung in connexion with the murder of Mr. Sung. He also admitted that after the murder of Mr. Sung he was told to go to Iung Kwe-shing house by Zung Yeu-sung. He denied knowing Iung Kwe-shing. He committed the murder with a pistol he brought from Szechuan, and after shooting Mr. Sung he threw it away in a drill ground a little distance from the railway station. After the murder, of which witness gave details, he went to his hotel in Canton Road, and next afternoon he met Zung Yeu-sung on Foochow Road, and the latter told him to call at the society's offices. He was told that the President of the Society was a man named Yeng Kuo-ching, who was a man of short stature. The President could not be Iung Kwe-shing, because the latter was tall.

In answer to Mr. Oppe witness said that it was entirely his own idea to kill Mr Sung, for the reason that he was an enemy of the four hundred million people.

FURTHER HEARING.

Iung Kwe-shing who is charged with inciting to the murder of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen made a further appearence at the mixed Court. On the first day the evidence of the confessed assassin, Woe Fok-ming was taken, while evidence was also given as to the finding of an empty cartridge case at the Railway Station. Chief Det.-Insp. Armstrong was also examined on that occasion and the hearing was adjourned for argument upon the point as to whether he was bound to disclose the source of certain information acquired by the Police. Upon resuming this point was decided and after further examination of the witness in question Col. Bruce was called to identify certain papers which had been found in the house of Iung Kwe-shing To enable counsel for the defence to examine these documents the case was further adjourned.

Iung Kwe-shing was on April 7 called, and in answer to Mr. Ellis stated that he was a native of Ningpo, but had been a resident of Shanghai all his life. Before he was in the service of the Government he did land business in Shanghai. He was now Chief of the Intelligence Department for Kiangsu. The commission was produced, and witness stated that in addition to that there were papers containing instructions as to his duties. Counsel asked the police to produce this. Before he held this present appointment he had been attached to the commissariat at Nanking, and he had been Secretary of Sun Yat-Sen's department. His position then was for the payment of salaries and the supply of provisions and ammunition. He had been a friend of Chen Chimei, and had held a position under him. As Chief of the Intelligence Department he had to make reports to the Kiangsu Tuluh and the Central Government, and so had a code. The only society of which he was a member was the Kungchinghui, which was formed to enrol disbanded soldiers, and he had been elected chief of this society by the different provinces. The membership was 100,000,000 out of the 400,000,000.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

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Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
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Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
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is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foct to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

SKILFULLY-DRAWN MEMOIR.

Mlle. de Mestral Combremont has, in her "La Belle Madame Colet," published an exceedingly interesting and skilful work of the memoir type. She has had some unpublished material to work upon, letters from Beranger and letters (very characteristic ones) from Hugo, while—due to the fact that in her personal beauty, Mme. Colet had a "duedame" to call eminent men in a circle about her—we have glimpses of Flaubert, De Vigny, Gautier, Manzoni, Alfred de Musset, and others. The chief charm of the book, however, lies elsewhere. It lies in the skill by means of which the authoress intersts us in the character of one who, although she wrote two-and-fifty works in prose and verse, has no claim to literary remembrance. Mme. Colet had immense poetic ambitions and very mediocre poetic endowments; but if, because of her blue eyes and abundant fair hair, illustrious writers burned incense to her verses and the Academy repeatedly crowned them and influential friends placed for her, her plays and articles, it was not wonderful that she should take herself seriously and find that the only respirable atmosphere for her was one of literary praise. Where that praise was withheld a native violence of temper asserted itself, so that she made such a scene at Sainte-Beuve's house, because the critic would not consecrate an article to her, that she had to be ejected, and on another occasion, when an officer praised George Sand in her hearing, she spat in his face "simpliciter." There was as Mlle. de Mestral says, a fundamental vulgarity in her nature, but her biographer is indulgent with her in spite of her quiet irony, and ascribes her faults largely to the fact that she fell upon romantic times when the cult of the Ego was recognised in literature, and when moderation and self-restraint were not held to be virtues.

THE DOWDEN BROTHERS.

A period of three years separated the birth of Bishop Dowden and his brother Edward, and a period of three years has separated their deaths, so that we have now the memories of two brothers in whom the blood-bond remained invincibly strong in spite of the utmost divergences of temperament and opinion. Bishop Dowden was a very fine type of the saintly and scholarly Churchman. His deeper needs were abundantly satisfied by the Anglo-Catholic Church, and his intellect found little of interest outside the history of its institutions and doctrines. Edward's mind, on the other hand, was essentially laic. He laid hold of the ideas dominating the thinking of his day and developed them. It is doubtful if he was in complete sympathy with any particulars form of organised Christianity, and the fact that the did not confide to the public his opinions on this subject puts him into sharp contrast with his brother, who confided to the public on nothing else. The contrast comes out further in their conceptions of history. With George that conception hardly involved the idea of progress, and he was out of sympathy with any movement that seemed to offer the show of violence to traditional institutions. On the other hand, from his boyhood, Edward was on the side of revolt; he was for the Roundheads as against the Cavaliers, and saw a good thing in the principles of the French Revolution, in spite of the excesses to which they led. Miss Alice Dowden tells us that when both brothers were boys, and Edward was upholding Napoleon, and showing how the French ought to have won Waterloo, George read from his abridged Alison the sentence "The Scots Greys, the Queen's Bays, and the Inniskillen Dragoons rode down and over the French at Waterloo," and thus closed the controversy. The appeal to the "fait accompli" in order to close a discussion of principles is a delightful expedient!

A DIONYSIAC REVIVAL.

Most readers of Pater consider "Denys l'Auxerrois" either the best or the second best of the "Imaginary Portraits." Regarding that essay, however, there arises the question, Did Pater construct it on a "priori" method (conceiving, first, of a reincarnation of Bacchus, locating him in the vine country of France, and then devising the incidents of his career purely out of his own imagination), or is the whole story simply an idealisation of some actual instance of the revival of Bacchic ritual known to himself? The former solution has hitherto been taken for granted, but there is no saying into what out-of-the-way regions Pater's reading may have ranged, and that there may have been, during the Middle Ages, sporadic recrudescences of the Dionysiac spirit is suggested by a curious passage of that "Chronicle of Lanercost," which Sir Herbert Maxwell has just translated into English. From this it appears that during the latter half of the thirteenth century, the approximate date of Denys, a parish priest of Inverkeithney sought to do honour to Holy Week by reviving with dance and song the full blown rites of Priapus. He gathered the village girls into the churchyard, formed them into bands, gave them songs to sing, and taught them to dance in circles in honour of Father Bacchus. Nor was the orgiastic element wanting. The priest himself, to the scandal of the onlookers, took part in the dance. Nothing could stop him; those who remonstrated with him in private, he overwhelmed with obloquy "convicits eos impetebat," and only a knife, at last, fixed by worshippers who had taken it amiss that they should be prodded with goads when stripped for penance, silenced him for good. Pater may or may not have heard of some outbreak such as this, but in any case it is odd to hear of such an occurrence, not in Auxerre with its vine-clad hills and its Cathedral, on the banks of the beautiful Yonne, "a river, like the rivers of the old miniature-painters, blue and full to a fair green margin," but in a vineless Scottish parish, near what is now naval Rosyth, and overlookir g the waters, grey and troubled of the Firth of Forth.

A LONG FELLOW STORY.

One of the most familiar forms of literary anecdote is that of the tourist who, visiting the birth place of some great writer, finds that the latter is quite unknown in the town which has, for his sake, become a shrine, or is referred to some turf-cutter or stable-boy whom a foutal accident has invested with the same name. One of a different sort is being told of the poet Longfellow. Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, but in a locality from which fashionable life has long since ebbed away, and the particular house, although not without architectural pretensions, has been since divided into tenements. Now a teacher in an elementary school at Portland, recently asked her class, where, Longfellow was born; and the answer was exceedingly prompt and definite: "In Patsy Magee's bedroom," chorused half-a-dozen voices.

"FELLOWSHIP BOOKS."

There seems to be the promise of something both new and good in a series of volumes which Mr. E. T. Bateford announces under the title of "Fellowship Books." They are to be a contribution "towards the expression of the Human Ideal and Artistic Faith of our day," or, more definitely, their aim is "to recall the elemental truths when springs all that makes life worth living, the factors that increase our common enjoyment of nature, poetry, and art" The titles of those promised for this month, reveal that they are to deal with topics upon which essayists have always written and to the end of time will continue to write, the success being in exact proportion to the literary charm of the writer. In this case the writers seem to have been excellently chosen. No one will challenge Mr. Gilbert Cannan's competence to discourse of "The Joy of the Theatre," nor—if her members the "Life of Richard Jefferies"—Mr. Edward Thomas to deal with "The Country," while there is to be a volume on "The Quest of the Ideal" by the graceful pen of Mrs. Rhys. The other volumes are "Friendship" by Mr. Clifford Bax, "Divine Discontent" by James Guthrie, and "Springtime" by C. J Tait. The form has been particularly studied, and the series is to appear in batches of six at intervals of six months. The November batch will include "Childhood" by Mrs Meynell, "Poetry" by Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, and "Romance" by Mr. Rhys.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

WEEK-END TAX JOKE.

When Mr. Lloyd George announced that the suggestion of placing a tax on week-end tickets to the Continent would be considered he was, consciously or unconsciously, subscribing to a Parliamentary joke (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"). The question was placed on the order paper by a Nationalist member who desired to convey a reminder to certain colleagues that Continental trips should not be undertaken while the House was sitting. No one was more surprised than the questioner when Mr. Lloyd George promised consideration of the idea in framing his next Budget.

KING ALFONSO'S FATALISM.

A well-known diplomatist, recently returned from Madrid, tells the London correspondent of the "Daily Dispatch" that when the news of the murder of the late King of the Hellenes was conveyed to King Alfonso, the latter quietly remarked that he was not in the least surprised, and that in all probability he would be the next monarch to meet his death in similar fashion. He was then counselled to ride abroad only when attended by a strong escort.

His reply was thoughly characteristic. "If I am not to be allowed to go about as I choose," he said, "then I don't mind how soon my end comes."

Those who stayed at Eaton Hall when the King of Spain was there some little time back, recall that he then declared that he had no expectation of dying in his bed, and that whenever the end came it would come very suddenly. King Alfonso is a fatalist, and makes no secret of the fact.

PORRIDGE AND PARSLEY.

A Glasgow man who recently took up residence in the Metropolis (says the 'Glasgow News") selected from the people answering his advertisement for rooms a landlady boasting the name of Mackay.

That name, even without the lady's protestations, convinced him that he was going to a "home from home" On arriving, his pleasurable anticipation was increased when he was informed that it was "taken for granted" he would have porridge to breakfast. He was astounded, however, to find oatmeal served cold and solid, and profusely sprinkled with parsley.

Something approaching a scene occurred when he intimated to the lady that he required the dish brought hot and fresh, and without vegetable embellishment.

With a gesture of despair she led him to the kitchen, where on the shelf was a row of bowls containing his weekly supply of parsley-decorated porridge!

ENGLISH.

Witness at the Old-street police-court: He called my wife a koo. The Magistrate: What? A Voice: He means a kaow.

Another Voice: Kaw.

The Magistrate: Oh a cow!

PARK CHIVALRY.

Chivalry is not yet dead even in these days of motor-cars, and in the Row and the drives of Hyde Park, where horses are still to be seen, there are knights-errant ready to help fair ladies in difficulties and then to disappear without disclosing their names or seeking even a few words of gratitude.

A chair-keeper in the Park (says the "Daily Mail") recalled the case a few years ago of a pretty young lady who was driving alone when her horse took fright. A poorly-dressed man jumped over a fence, pulled up the animal, and disappeared.

The young lady gave her name to the chair-keeper and told him to tell her rescuer, if ever he should see him, that she wished to thank him.

One day the keeper found the young man in the Park and he said: "I knew who she was. I used to know her once upon a time, but I cannot meet her now."

SABBATH DOOR.

Southport's compromise on Sunday trade and traffic (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") reminds me of the happy medium adopted by a Scottish baker, with whom I once stayed over a week-end. About nine o'clock on the Sunday (my host called it "Sabbath") morning there was a knock at the front door, and a small boy's voice was heard asking for a loaf.

"Laddie," exclaimed my host in shocked accents, "d'ye no ken whit day this is? Gae roon' tae the baack"!

AMONG THE LAPPS.

Mr. F. Hedges Butler, who is well known for his ballooning and travelling exploits, has just returned from Lapland, and is of opinion that that country affords a far more interesting experience for holiday-makers than Switzerland.

"The Lapps," he says, "generally go to church twice a year—at Easter and on the first Sunday in December. They drive to and fro in their reindeer sledges, or else travel on ski, a reindeer pulling them on the Muonio River.

"A wedding I saw was the picture of happiness. The bride was attired in red, with a red silk scarf and tassels, white shoes, fur gaiters, and red gloves. The wedding feast consisted of reindeer meat, marrow bones from the legs, reindeer tongues, and reindeer cream, and coffee. It is the practice for the dogs to attend the ceremonies, and sometimes the proceedings are disturbed by the dogs fighting as they follow their masters to the Communion table."

HARNESSING NATURE.

CAN THE FREE ENERGY OF A SPACE BE UTILIZED?

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Waldemar Aempyffert's article, the first portion of which was published yesterday:—

Every living organism is a crude kind of solar engine. We are all dependent on the product of the soil for our existence, and that product in turn represents so much solar energy chemically stored up. A grazing cow is a living engine that converts solar energy into work. The solar energy that has caused grass to grow is turned to practical account whenever she flicks a fly from her back. Prof V. Coblentz has suggested that perhaps a chemical substance may be discovered, which, when exposed to the sun, is transformed into a stable substance capable of giving up its energy for subsequent consumption, a substance more highly efficient than grass and capable of releasing its energy perhaps in an electrical way.

This idea was further developed in a profound analysis of photo-chemical problems before the recent International Congress by the distinguished Italian chemist, Prof. Ciamician. An obvious cycle, he suggested, was the use of mineral fertilizers to raise a harvest, which, dried by the sun, could be converted entirely into gaseous fuel, the ammonia being fixed and returned to the soil as fertilizer, together with the ash. He also deemed it possible to produce the things we need directly without the intervention of much factory machinery. If ammonia can be directly obtained from atmospheric nitrogen and hydrogen—the recent technical achievement of a great German chemical manufacturing company—why should it not be possible, he asks, to utilize solar energy in connection with catalytic substances and thus artificially reproduce plant processes on unprecedented scale? A photo chemical laboratory in northern Africa might thus produce immediately useful substances now supplied only after much coal-burning, engine driving and mechanical handling of raw material. A meadow is not a highly efficient transformer of solar energy, but the manner in which it synthesizes the chemical elements stored up in the earth with the aid of sunshine might well be artificially reproduced, and the solar engine itself abandoned except for purely thermodynamic purposes. If a plant can reverse the process of combustion, if it can transform the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere into starch, simultaneously setting free oxygen, why can't man adopt the same principle with success? At all events, Prof. Ciamician holds that it lies within our power to make plants produce abundantly the things we need. The possibility is indicated when we consider the ease with which we have increased the amount of sugar in the sugar beet and the percentage of protein in wheat.

THE ENERGY OF THE ROTATING EARTH.

In an introductory lecture to the engineering classes at University College, London, Prof. J. A Fleming, in considering the sources of energy available to mankind, pointed out that the earth is a great fly-wheel. It whirls along in its orbit with a velocity of about twenty miles a second or 1,200 times that of an express train. Its rotational energy is a hundred thousand million billion horse-power hours; but the total orbital energy or energy of motion in its orbit is ten thousand times greater "Suppose," said Prof. Fleming, "suppose we could in some way or other slow down its rotation so as to make the day just five minutes longer. . . . This would decrease the earth's angular velocity by about one-third of one per cent and decrease the angular energy by about two-thirds of one per cent, or say by 1-150 part. If then we could capture and store up the difference in the rotational energy in the two cases, it would give us about six million billion horse-power hours, or a billion horse-power for seventy thousand years. The energy we can obtain by the combustion of all the one thousand million tons of coal at present raised per year, sinks into insignificance compared with the enormous energy which would be set free by an almost imperceptible lengthening of the earth's diurnal rotation."

Prof. Fleming was not rash enough to indicate in what manner this unthinkable amount of energy could be utilized. Those who will attempt that will find themselves engaged in the mad task of designing perpetual motion machines.

THE ENERGY OF THE ATOM.

If Ramsay is correct in stating that copper and lead can be disintegrated, have we not here a source of energy? Sir William Ramsay has himself effectually disposed of that possibility. First, all metals, except gold and platinum, he has pointed out, are produced by the combustion of fuel, or, it may be, by electric power derived from turbines and dynamos. Hence they must be more costly than the means used in their production; to produce them, not merely much energy be used but also some must be degraded, and lost as heat. Labor, too, is expended in their production. On the supposition of change with evolution of energy, they would give out no more than has been put in, in converting the ores into the metals. Lastly, supposing that this compound can be induced to change, under the action of ultra violet light for example, the change is too slow to be effective as a source of energy; and ultra-violet light itself is produced only after much energy is expended.

Experiments conducted by Mr. Nikola Tesla with electromotive forces of 20,000,000 volts have convinced him that if 100,000,000 volts could be produced it might be possible to break down the atomic structure of any element and thus liberate a certain amount of energy. "But," he told the writer of this article, "even if the feat could be accomplished and sufficient energy set free, there still remains the enormously difficult problem of divising a means of utilising the energy in a practical way."

Prof. J. A. Fleming suggests somewhat similar course. "It is now pretty generally recognized," he argues, "that an atom is a complicated structure, a sort of solar system in miniature composed of revolving electrons. It may be possible to break down the structure by the action of impulses due to concentrated electric waves of the right period, setting up vibrations, which are resonant with some natural period of the atom. Just as it is possible to break down a suspension bridge by a number of men jumping on it in time with its natural period of oscillation. If then the atom were to break down, the energy liberated might be far greater than that applied to it in the form of the resonant impulses."

Sir William Ramsay is undoubtedly right in maintaining that no source of energy, capable of being converted into work on a large scale, can be looked for, so far as the transmutation of matter is concerned. "The question is not—can it be done? but—does it pay to do it? And to the last question the answer is emphatically "no."

RADIUM AS A SOURCE OF ENERGY.

So minute a quantity of pure radium as one gramme (one twenty-eighth of an ounce) yields 118 calories an hour, 2,900 a day, or nearly one million a year. A ton of radium, according to Sir William Ramsay containing a million grammes, would give one million million calories per year. As one gramme of coal in burning evolves about 8,500 calories, one ton would evlove one million times as much, or 8,500,000,000, which is only the 117th part of that evolved by the radium in a year. Moreover, the radium after the year has suffered merely a minute loss of weight; roughly speaking, about 1-3,500th of its weight has disappeared; hence before it was all "consumed" it would have evolved 117 × 3,500=460,000 times as much heat as an equal weight of coal. Add to this the fact that coal is utterly consumed in a few hours, but that rate of change of radium is all but imperceptible, and the superiority of radium ovec coal, weight for weight, is still more apparent.

Unfortunately, radium is about the scarcest producer of energy in the whole world. Radium is the offspring of uranium; it does not occur apart from uranium. Sir William Ramsay places the supply of uranium in its ores at about one million tons. Since the amount of uranium contained in the "kulm" shale of Sweden is under 0.5 per cent he concludes that the amount of radium metal in the whole world is not more than 500 pounds—too insignificant, in a word, for serious consideration as a substitute for coal. Not more than 125,000 tons of coal would be saved by utilizing the energy in 500 pounds of pure radium. The railway locomotives of the United States burn more than that quantity of fuel in a year. Besides, the energy in the five hundred pounds of radium cannot be liberated quickly, but must be spread over a period of centuries. The late Prof. Curie once remarked that he would not venture into a room containing only a pound of radium, so extraordinary intenile is its action Hence even if it were possible to hasten the discharge of radio-active energy the engineers of a radium power plant would have to be recruited from the members of Stevensons Suicide Club.

THE INTERNAL HEAT OF THE EARTH.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in sinking mining shafts there is a rise in temperature of about 1 deg. Fahr. for every 69 feet down to a certain depth. Active volcanoes afford still more striking evidence of the earth's internal heat. Have we not here an inexhaustible source of energy. We have but it is difficult if not impossible to utilize it. If the prime requisite in making use of any source of heat is to obtain good conditions of thermal interchange with it an insuperable obstacle could be found in the poor conducting qualities of rock. Only by fluid convection would it be remotely possible to obtain communication with the earth's stores of heat. In considering these possibilities, the Hon. R. J. Strutt points out that hot springs, while they have been utilized from time immemorial, are too diminutive. The perpetual streams of molten lava that flow into the sea in certain localities as at Stromboli, might perhaps be utilized he ventures, "but the opportunities for applying the method would scarcely be extensive enough to encourage inventors."

Why not pump water down to the heated interior and return it to the surface at a high temperature? Here again Strutt sees no possibilities. The pipes would have to be kept immersed in molten lava; no sufficiently rapid transference of heat to them from solid rock would be possible. For the same reason, he states the pipes must not be cooled down by the water flowing through them sufficiently to cause the surrounding lava to congeal. Can the pipes endure the prolonged action of molten basalt? Wrought iron might in Strutt's opinion, "On the oter hand, the margin of difference between the melting point of basalt and of iron is not very great, and lack of stiffness in iron pipes at such temperatures would undoubtedly introduce the most serious difficulties." Even if the attempt be made by directly attacking volcanic crater the engineering difficulties would be enormous.

Similar conclusions were reached by Sir Charles A. Parsons in a presidential address to the engineering section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He discussed the feasibility of constructing a bore hole twelve miles deep. While the feat could be accomplished, and while the temperature of the rock at that depth is probably 272 deg. Fahr., the undertaking would involve an expenditure of millions.

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The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 26th April, 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Apr. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790 61	1807900	4760500	6568400
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	50000	121700	171700
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	3900	10900	14800
Total...	2956 78	1861800	4893100	6754900
Earnings for crdg 7 days ending 26th Apr 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·18	1664949	4847434	6512383
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	18963	56670	75633
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3168	11233	14396
Total...	2957·25	16:7075	4915337	6602412
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	— 0·52	+ 142951	—86934	+ 56017
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 3·037	+65030	+ 9607
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 737	— 333	+ 404

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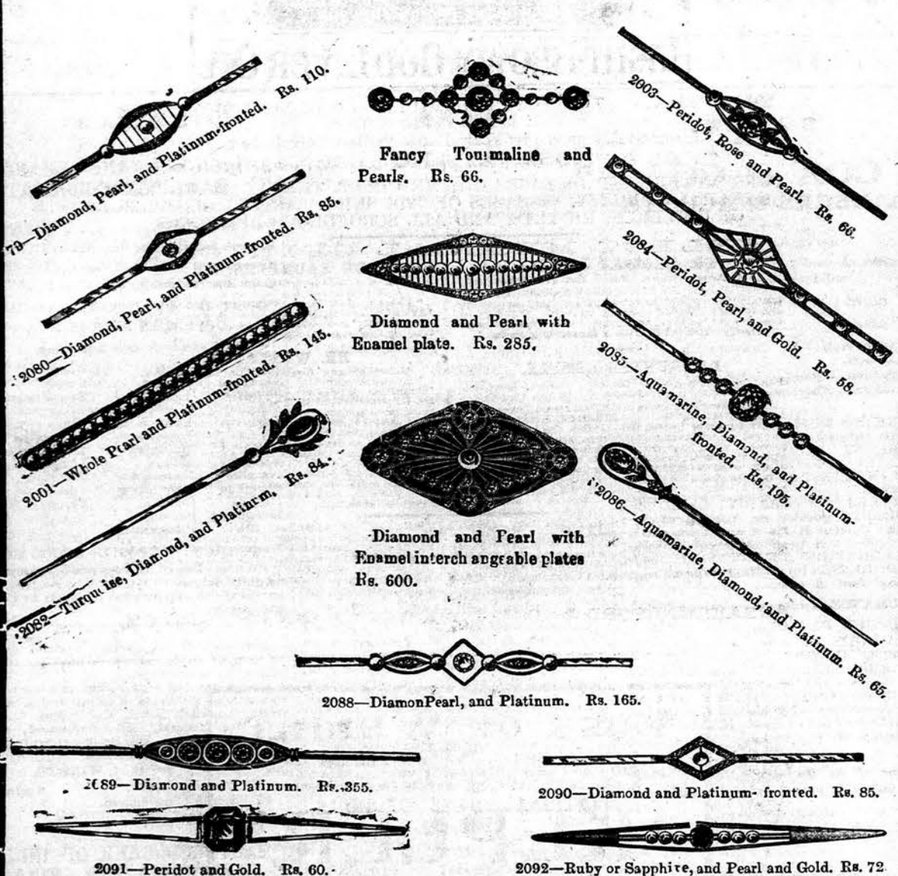
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